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The

# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3101 VOL. CXXXI

JULY 15, 1939

Annual Subscription (with Diary) 20/-. Single Copies 9d.

Another scientific achievement in medical bottle production



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At last the strong, preference for a Medical bottle with a White moulded cap has been achieved by U.G.B. The cost obstacle has been overcome and U.G.B. technicians have produced a Medical bottle with a perfected White cap manufactured from Urea Powder—tasteless and odourless—fitted composition Cork Liners Resistol faced.

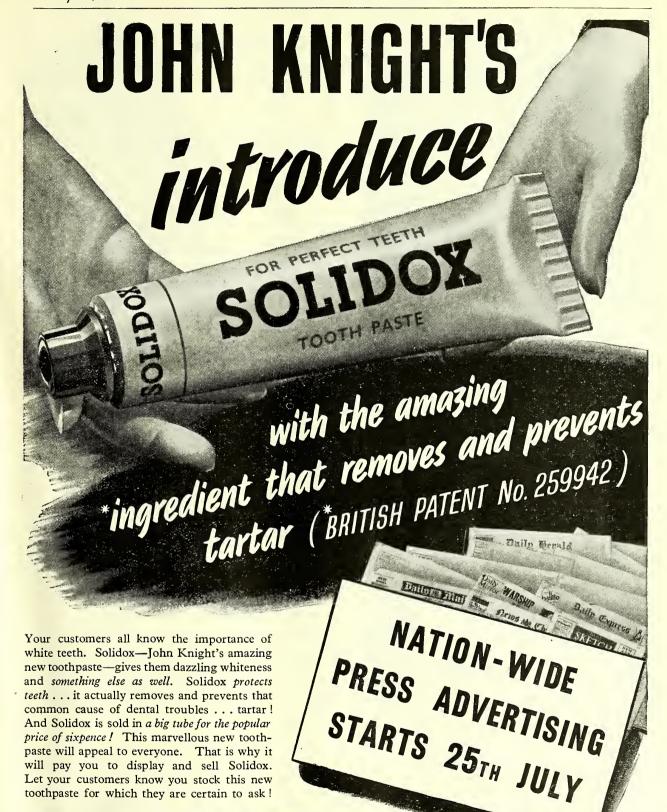
The Cork-Mouth and White Enamelled Aluminium Screw Cap Washed and Sterilized services are unchanged,

United GLASS BOTTLE

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The Largest Manufacturers of Glass Bottles in Europe





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These Tripods in Brown Bronze Metal, with rubber buffers top and bottom, and quality  $\frac{1}{4}$  Glass Ovals with polished edges are always useful, and worth securing now at the above prices, which cannot be repeated.

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.....Window Display Matter .....Advertising Calendars

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.....Stock Blocks .....Stationery

.....Carnival Novelties .....Typewriters

C.D.2—15/7/39

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The easiest way to keep false teeth reall, clean and resh in the mouth is simply to put them into a glass fresh in the mouth is simply to put down a glass of water in which "Steradent" powder has been dissolved (follow directions on the fin). By its own all of solved follow directions on Steradent, remove and earlier, harmless energy, active, harmless energy, active, harmless energy, active, harmless energy, active hending by the sterate of the sterate

Steraden Limned, Hull and London.

Addis Toothbrushes
All-in-one Kennel Meal
Alko-Seltzer
Allenburys Diet
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Andrews Liver Salt
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Bovri]
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Gibbs S.R. Toothpaste
Gibbs Dentabs
Gibbs Dentifrice

Fomel Syrup
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Gibbs S.R. Toothpaste
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Maleans Brand Stomach
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THEY ARE ADVERTISED REGULARLY IN THE RADIO TIMES

people, or more than one quarter of the total population of the country. Regular advertisers in this magazine talk to these millions and interest

talk to these millions and interest them in their products. There are thousands of families in your district who have seen the advertisements illustrated here. Are you displaying these products and letting your customers know that you have them in stock?

OTHER PRODUCTS FOR YOU TO DISPLAY

to keep healthy and slim ...

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

Meritor Toothbrushes
Macleans Peroxide
Musterole [Toothpaste
Nostroline [Toothpaste
Odol Toothpaste
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Ponds Creams
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Tokalon
Trufood

RADIO TIMES

Feature Goods

advertised in

REACHES I IN 4 OF YOUR POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS

# How to obtain the most profitable return from your window and counter space

Don't display too many products.

People won't be able to see the wood for the trees.

Wood for the trees this play to those lines increasing that are most rapidly increasing their sales.

The sales of "Vaseline" Hair Tonic and "Vaseline" Soapless Shampoo are increasing more rapidly than those of almost any other product in that market. Moreover, there's a very great margin of profit for you in these two products.

Write for new attractive display material to Chesebrough Manfg. Co. Consolidated, Victoria Road, London, N.W.10.

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## 1750 - 1939

THE NAME OF WYLEYS HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD WORD TO SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS OF PHARMACISTS FOR NEARLY **200 YEARS.** WHATEVER YOUR REQUIREMENTS MAY BE—DRUGS, GALENICALS, SUNDRIES—THE UNENDING LIST OF REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESENT DAY PHARMACY—YOU CAN DEPEND UPON THAT STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE ALWAYS ASSOCIATED WITH THEIR NAME, DEPENDABILITY AND PROMPT SERVICE IS THE KEYNOTE OF THEIR BUSINESS AND THEIR PRICES ARE ALWAYS INTERESTING. YOU MAY SAVE MONEY IF YOU ASK WYLEYS TO QUOTE, AND YOU CAN ALWAYS BE CERTAIN OF QUALITY. SEND YOUR NEXT ENQUIRY TO:

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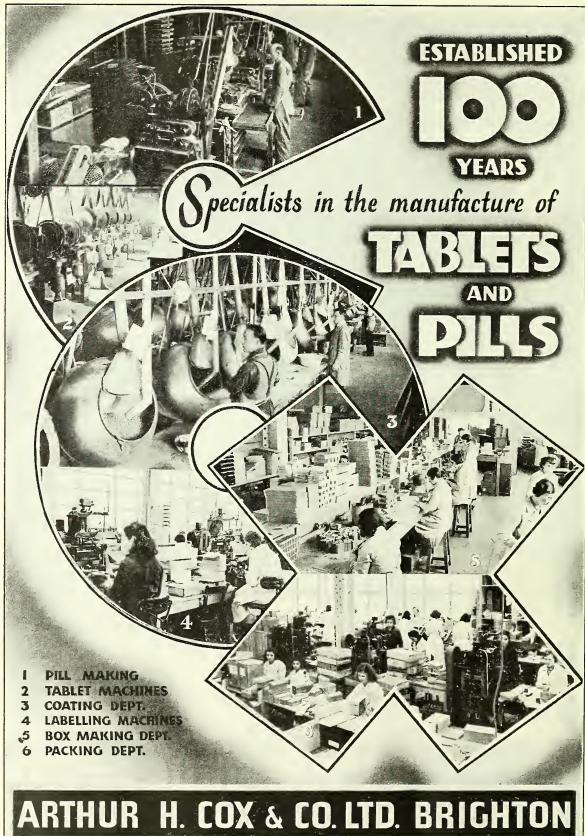
paying policy!

the profits. They save you work. They are the lines best worth handling. For they increase your goodwill. They satisfy more customers. They put up your turnover. However big your Veno sales may be—you can always increase them by wise display of latest Veno show material. It pays to remind the public that you stock the four famous Veno Products. Send a card today for a fresh supply of show material for window and counter.

- VENOS COUGH CURE
- Dr. CASSELLS TABLETS
- GERMOLENE OINTMENT
- PHENSIC ....

O DRUG COLTD

CHESTER ROAD · MANCHESTER · 16



# Make 40% Profit



## on these REFRESHING **BATH SALTS**

SUMMER BRINGS PEAK FOR PINE-PERFUMED PRODUCTS

Summer weather automatically sends Macleans Oslo Pine Bath Salt sales up to peak, for there is nothing so refreshing as a pine bath on a hot day.

> And these sales bring you excellent profits when bought on best terms. They yield 40% on turnover—a turnover which steadily increases through the constant recommendation of leading

> > magazines,

enough for one or more refreshing baths

newspapers and coupled with bigscale sampling campaigns.



8/6 per doz.

Write for particulars of best terms giving 40% profit on turnover.

AND A TRIAL SIZE TO SELL AT 2d.

Your customer only has to try Oslo once to become a regular customer. Because we know from our own experience how quickly samples bring a demand for the larger sizes, we created this trial size to retail at twopence. Take a stock and see how quickly they bring new custom for the 6d. and I/- sizes.

1/6 per dozen

Write for particulars of best terms.

MACLEANS LTD., GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD MIDDLESEX.



# OUTSTANDING NATIONALLY ADVERTISED NESTLÉ PRODUCTS

## MESTOL

You know that the 3/6 Nestol pack is bought regularly by tens of thousands of young Mothers. From now on, still more thousands are going to buy Nestol . . . in ready-mixed form to retail at 1/9.

National advertising now fea-

tures both 'Nestols.'

3/6 size—28/- per doz.

(Concentrated form)

1/9 tubes—14/- per doz. (Ready for Use)

## ALURA

"Alura makes Glamour Curls!" That is the theme of the current national advertising—a campaign that will keep 'Alura' moving across your counter. This famous colour wave set is made in five colours—one for every shade of hair, and Natural for white or bleached hair.

1/- per large bottle.

8/- per doz. 6 doz. lots at 7/9

## COLORINSE

#### HAIR BEAUTY OUTFIT

This is a complete outfit containing (1) the famous Colorfoam Shampoo, which not only cleanses the hair, but gives it a flower-like fragrance and keeps it healthy (2) 'ColoRinse' which perfects the shade as it rinses and makes a 'perm' last longer. There is a ColoRinse outfit to match every shade of hair. Nationally advertised.

Retail price **6d.**Trade price—**4**/– per doz.

#### C.NESTLÉ & CO., LTD.

(Dept. CD) 465 Holloway Road, London, N.7



THE ORIGINATORS

Telephone - - - ARChway 1184





Dr. Page-Barker's

SCURF AND DANDRUFF LOTION

The recognised specific for — SCURF and DANDRUFF

Made in TWO SIZES -

P.A.T.A.

THREE BOTTLES FREE WITH EVERY 3 DOZEN
Smart showmatter with all orders

A MONEY - BACK GUARANTEE WITH EVERY BOTTLE

Selis on its reputation to those who know, and on its guarantee to those who don't

THOS. CHRISTY & GO. LTD.

4-12 OLD SWAN LANE. LONDON, E.C.

## CAPITALISE on the SUCCESS of 1938

THE VERET ELECTRIC BEDWARMER

proved to be last winter's phenomenal success.

This shockproof, foolproof and guaranteed Bedwarmer, retailing at 12/6, will again be advertised extensively all over the country.

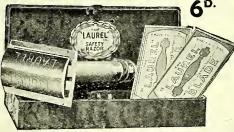


WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS SHOULD ORDER THEIR STOCKS NOW IN ANTICIPATION OF THE 1939/40 SEASON

VEREFILECTRIC WARMER

VERET LIMITED, 134/6 WOOLWICH ROAD, ABBEY WOOD, LONDON, S.E.2. TELEPHONE: ERITH 2174

### SHAVE WITH A "LAUREL"



"LAUREL" DUMB BELL RAZOR



THE "LAUREL" LADIES'
GOLD-PLATED BOUDOIR
SAFETY RAZOR
COMPLETE WITH TWO BLADES AS

COMPLETE WITH TWO BLADES AS

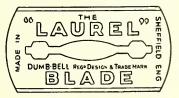


#### PENNY BLADES

FOR YOUR RAZOR

PACKET OF SIX BLADES FOR 6d.







FITS ALL 3\_PEG HOLDERS



GEO. H. LAWRENCE LTD. WORKS SHEFFIELD, 25571

Are YOU

ready to



own records. There are good reasons for this immediate and continued success. Yeast-Pac really does what it claims—brings beauty back. It costs only 6d. It is quick and simple to use at home. It is the only beauty mask to incorporate tonic Derma Yeast. With everyone wanting to look their best on their holidays its sales are soaring. Stock Yeast-Pac now for certain sales and steady profit.



Sole Distributors: Newbery & Phillips, Ltd. 31 Banner Street, E.C.1



ments in national and women's magazines are selling LACTOZONE, the anti-sunburn lotion which gives a protective film. It prevents burning and blistering, helps tanning, and is invaluable too for preventing arms, legs and face from

tanning, and is invaluable too for preventing arms, legs and face from becoming rough, red or sore. Made and sold for over 30 years by a local pharmacist, LACTOZONE is now selling at 1,3 per bottle the country over.

Send that order for a trial half-dozen bottles NOW. Generous trade discounts.





146 THEOBALDS ROAD LONDON, W.C.I.

# VOSENE BIG BONUS OFFER

MEDICATED SCALP HYGIENE

Take advantage now of these generous Bonus Terms. Extensive National Advertising is now appearing—over six million advertisements—to bring sales to your door. Everybody is praising this sensational new 3 in 1 Hair Treatment which combines its own brilliant shampoo.

1/3 SIZE (GIVES 8 TREATMENTS) ORDER 6 bottles YOU PAY FOR 5 ONLY in attractive 3-doz. display outers

2/9 SIZE (GIVES 24 TREATMENTS) ORDER 3 bottles of this size YOU PAY FOR 2

in attractive 4-doz. display outers

# CURLY TOP

Gives Babies Natural Curls

Curly Top is the undisputed leader in its field a safe, sure and steady seller regularly advertised in over 45 publications every month. When recommending Curly Top to your customers bear this in mind. It is impossible to buy a better article at any price; that's why Curly Top has the largest world sale.

Retails at 1/3 per tube



# VOSEMAR Gives Grown-ups Natural Waves

Another consistently advertised quick seller you can recommend with confidence. Liberal display material for all these lines will be sent on application—look to your stocks now. Retails at 1/6 per tube

GOOD DISCOUNTS • NATIONAL ADVERTISING

VOSEMAR LIMITED, BURY, LANCASHIRE

 This is the second advertisement of a series of 4 outlining the "Nufix" policy.



THE FAULTLESS HAIR DRESSING

spared in evolving a bottle and tube equally entitled to the appellation "faultless."

Sole Manufacturers: Walden & Co. (Nufix) Ltd., Nufix Works, Rookery Way, London, N.W.9





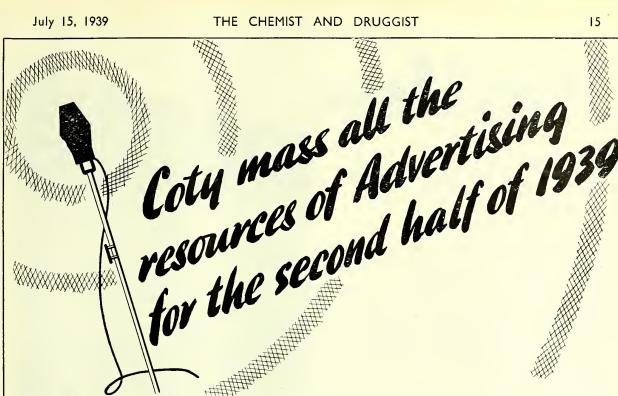
# ARE WELL ADVERTISED LINES WHICH APPEAL TO EVERY WOMAN

Adelaide Grey's National advertising impresses millions of women every month—and very many of these women insist on buying nothing but her LALEEK aids to skin health and beauty. Used by Royalty, LALEEK preparations are commanding a growing demand. It will pay you to stock and display LALEEK.

Order from your Wholesaler or direct from

ADELAIDE GREY LTD.
27 OLD BOND STREET, W.1





ress, Radio, Display Material, Booklets - everything has been mobilised to smash through in the second half of 1939 to an all time sales record for Coty Products — and for you.

Million after million after million separate advertisements will pour forth from the printing presses of newspapers and magazines. The tall towers of Radio Luxembourg and Radio Normandy will continue to reach every town, village and hamlet in the British Isles, telling the story of Coty Perfumes, Coty "Air Spun" Powder and Coty Foundation Cream. Three splendid Coty programmes are already on the air:-

"THE CHARM SCHOOL" - Foundation Cream from Luxembourg, every Monday at 4 p.m.

"LOVE SONGS IN RHYTHM" - "Air Spun" Powder from Luxembourg, every Sunday at 12.15 p.m.

"LOVE SCENES FROM FAMOUS PLAYS" - Coty Perfumes from Normandy every Sunday at 7.15 p.m.

From your own personal experience you know the very high standard set by Coty Products. Now, more than ever before, the Public will be kept aware of this fact. This year Coty sales are going to break all records — link up with window displays, counter displays - and you'll reap a golden harvest.

> MOST FAMOUS PARFUMEURS

(ENGLAND) LIMITED, STRATFORD PLACE, LONDON.

# Bottles

We can offer quotations for . .

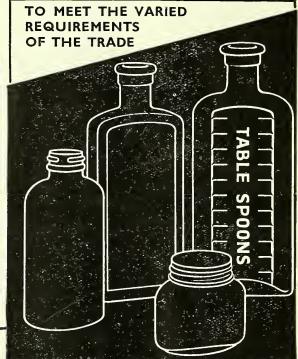
MEDICALS · PANELS · VIALS POISONS · CHELTENHAMS TABLETS · JARS

(Screw Cap or other closures)

\* SPECIAL DESIGNS PREPARED FOR PROPRIETARY PACKS

\*Prompt deliveries—Personal attention to all enquiries

FOR OVER 80 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN MAKING BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WE CAN PRODUCE ALL TYPES OF MACHINE MADE BOTTLES



FREDERICK HAMPSON LTD

ESTABLISHED 1851

PERSEVERANCE GLASS WORKS · SALFORD · 5

TELEPHONE: TRAFFORD PARK 0814-5



PETROLEUM
JELLIES
TECHNICAL OILS
LIQUID
PARAFFIN

#### PURFINOL LIMITED

EST. 1915

BRETTENHAM HOUSE, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone: Temple Bar 1318 & 1319 Cables: "Invatore, Rand, London"



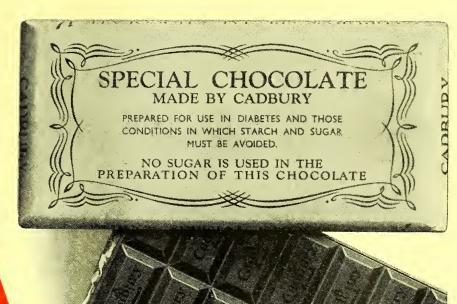
ISAAC WEBSTER & SONS, LTD.

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Telegrams: Isaac Webster, Kirkstall

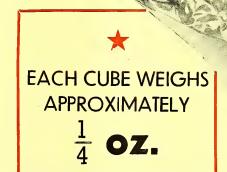
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|   | Code<br>\$.27      |                                    | Size C.M. $4 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ |       | Retail Prices<br>10d. | Discount<br>40% |
|   | S.20               | $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 × 9                             | EIGHT | 1/-                   | ,,              |
|   | S.29               | 2 × 3                              | 5 × 8                             | SIX   | 9d.                   | ,,              |
| - | S.16               | $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ | 6½ × 11                           | EIGHT | 1/3                   | ,,              |
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CARRIAGE PAID ON 3 DOZEN ASSORTED ATTRACTIVE SHOW MATERIAL TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER LESS 2½% OR C.O.D. AND WE PAY THE FEE DELIVERY BY RETURN

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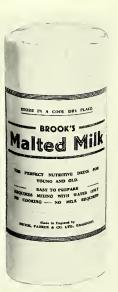
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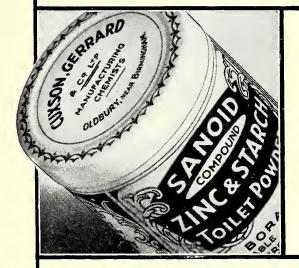
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## CARNATION CORNCAPS

For a Nationally advertised article the profit on Carnation Corn Caps is very generous and the selling price keeps it without the range of the 3d. and 6d. stores. The sales are, in any case, restricted to Qualified Chemists. The plasters are neatly and conveniently packed in white, green and red enamelled tins. Attractive and sales-compelling display material is available.

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The original Zinc and Starch Powder, contains more than 50% Zinc Oxide, Boric Acid and Starch in an absorbent base. Modern packaging and convenience demand a metal container and the pale blue enamelled tin, with the sprinkler top, is convenient for storage and clean and attractive in appearance.

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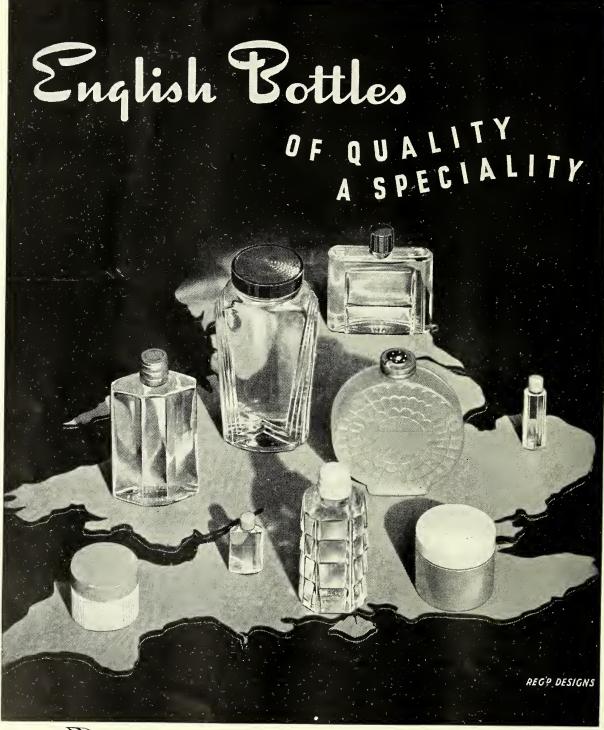
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Distribution is restricted to legitimate channels. Healo has been a well-known remedy in some districts for a number of years and some of the cures claimed for it are spectacular. National advertising directs the public to the Chemist for supplies.

RETAIL PRICES - - 1/3 and 3/-



CUXSON, GERRARD & CO. LTD. Manufacturing Chemists. OLDBURY, BIRMINGHAM





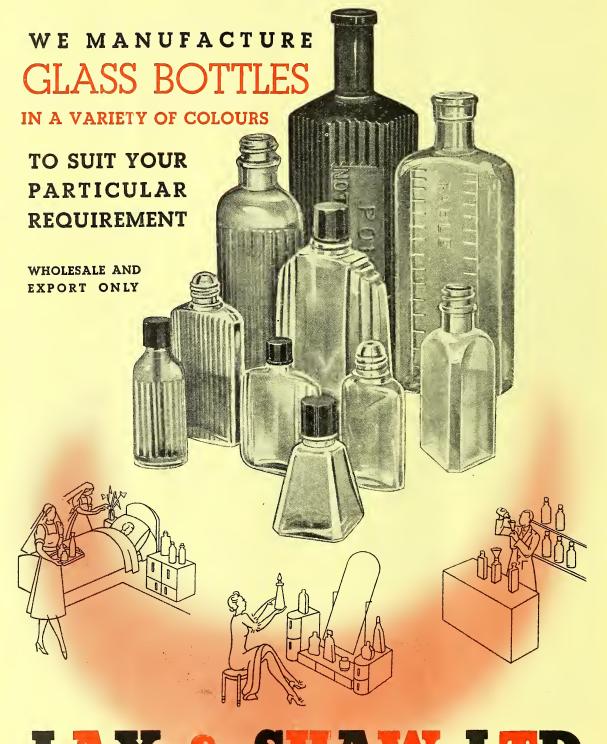
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ESPECIALLY DESIGNED AND PRODUCED IN SUPPORT OF THE C.F. MOVEMENT

Introduced recently and received enthusiastically by pharmaceutical and medical professions. Better and more complete contents. Superlative, compelling displays and generous quantity terms. Special discounts available to contractors for surgical plasters and dressings.

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Trade terms, etc., from

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86 CLERKENWELL ROAD - - LONDON, E.C.1

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## NEW REXALL TOOTH BRUSH





with

Hygienic Transparent Cap

## to protect bristles from dust and handling

When designing these brushes, we were advised that the Hygienic Transkap (for keeping bristles clean while the brushes are on display) was a bit of fastidious foolishness. That we'd be wise to save the extra expense.

But we were determined to try out the idea and the sales record of these brushes since their introduction a few weeks ago proves people DO appreciate extra cleanliness and novelty appeal. They DO know a good thing when they see it. And they ARE enthusiastic about this hygienic bristle protection.

In a tasteful assortment of beautiful pastel shades.

2 popular styles Longhead & Shorthead

All enquiries from districts not covered by a Rexall Agency will receive every attention

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have been the first choice of women everywhere since Sanitary Towels were first made and patented 59 years ago by Southalls.

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the soluble towel with the new closely-woven superfine gauze.

Because experienced retailers realise the value of selling goods, the quality of which has stood the test of time, they

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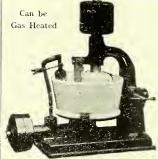
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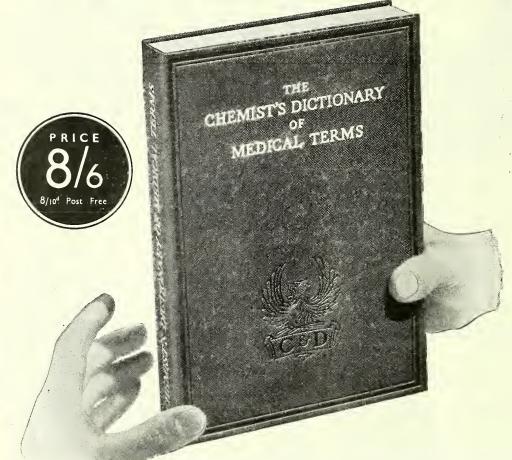


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- Each in metal case.
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ENJOY EVEN GREATER SALES OF HOBSON'S CHOICE STOCK THIS NEW COMBINATION

NOW is the time to take advantage of the ever-increasing demand for "HOBSON'S CHOICE" Feet Plaisters and Powders. Backed by a for "HOBSON'S CHOICE" Feet Plaisters and Fowders. Backed by a long-standing reputation AND by extensive Tram, Radio and Newspaper advertising, they are a profitable line which YOU should stock. Write for full details . . . this new pack is a real "sales-builder."

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A DELICIOUS SWEETENED AND FLAVOURED JUNKET FOR THE SICKROOM AND TABLE.

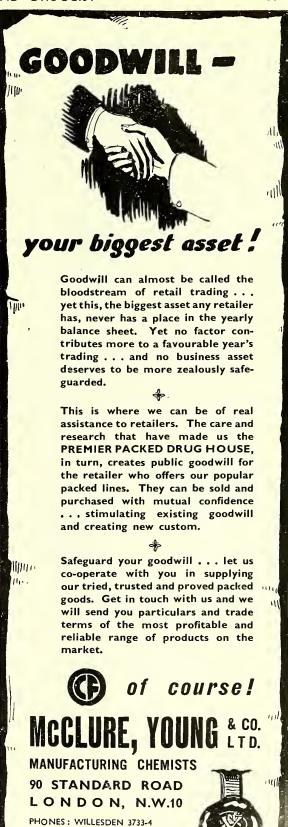
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TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 00S0 TELEGRAMS: "DRUGSUND, SMITH, LONDON" SOLD 4 **ESOMES** 

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For twelve whole months this chemist's sales have averaged 4 Litesomes per week! He started to sell them from the first moment he stocked them.

Profits YOU are missing! What this single chemist has done one. backed by Litesome's national advertising . . . is what YOU can do. Every man—from 18 to 80—who enters your shop is a potential Litesome buyer, and you will realise why when you test the Litesome. That is why we offer a Litesome FREE for yourself—for trial, Also generous Bonus Parcel:

#### What Litesome is and what it does

braces sagging It braces sagging stomach muscles from which all suffer, lifts off that "weighty" feeling, banishes con-stant strain which causes Indigestion, Capacitains Rupure Constipation, Rupture and Prostate trouble—gives you new vitality, new youth!

Popular Model - 12 @ 3/-De Luxe Model - 3 @ 4/6 Mayfair Model - 1 @ 10/6  $\frac{13}{10} \frac{6}{6}$ Less Trade Discount

And one FREE Litesome for yourself

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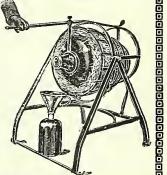
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For drawing off small quantities of Acids from Carboys.

The Carboy can be tipped to any position with one hand.

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Now the new George Bell "Aristo-CAT" campaign (built around famous artist Harry Rountree's drawings), and being featured regularly in all the big national papers, will focus more and more attention upon this new live line. Someone in your district is going to do well out of George Bell's Cat Powders soon . . . will it be you? The answer is up to yourself—lay in a stock of George Bell's Cat Powders now and see what a ready sale awaits them! Through your wholesaler or direct from BELL & SONS, LTD., VETERINARY CHEMISTS, SILVERDALE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, 13



## TIE UP WITH THIS CAMPAIGN!

So much advertising is being devoted to George Bell's Cat Powders during the next few months that there's very little you need do at all!

Simply make sure you have George Bell's Cat Powders in stock to meet the demand we are creating, and make use of the special display material we have available-and you're ready for NEW profits!

There is ample material available—in particular a really beautiful window pelmet, beautifully produced in art printing—all yours for the asking.

Send a postcard TO-NIGHT, and have this material making sales for you next week.

#### BELL & SONS, Ltd.

Veterinary Chemists LIVERPOOL, 13





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Makers also of Viper, Flysac, etc., Flycatchers

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AND THE GROWTH OF OUR BUSINESS PROVES THAT WE PRINT THEM WELL

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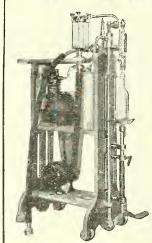
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for Glass, Stone, and Tin. Bottles. Fills all sizes from drachm to quart long, short or sprinkler neck.

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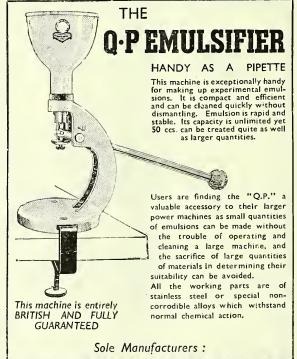
Easy to Clean Self Rinsing

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# Roberts' Patent Filling Machine

BOLTON, LANCASHIRE

Makers of every description of Bottle Filling and Shallow Jar and Tin Filling Machine for the Chemists' use  $ALL \quad RIGHTS \quad RESERVED$ 



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## Star Features

All working parts, such as cams, gears, weight-adjusting nuts and excess pressure release, etc., are totally enclosed and protected from dust, and thus comply with all Factory Act Regulations.

This machine is fitted with an over-pressure release which protects the machine from damage should the die receive an overload. This adjustment ensures an absolutely constant pressure. The re-lease is operated by a hand-wheel on the side.

Most parts are lubricated by the Tecalemit Grease Gun system. All internal grease nipples are connected to a series of nipples located in a row on the side of the machine.

The feed shoe is of ample dimensions with no sharp corners or obstructions and can be detached complete by simply turning the knob on the die plate and lifting off. No tools required.

The large hopper is of stain-less steel and is mounted so that it can be swung clear of the feed shoe without remov-ing it from the machine. A positively driven agitator is provided in the hopper to prevent packing or separa-tion of individual consti-tuents of a mixture.

Punches and dies and pres-sure adjusted with the same key. Provision can be made for applying slight additional pressure to the tablet by the bottom punch.

Heavy Chromium Plated tab-let shute, perforated and fitted with auxiliary shute to remove fine powder.

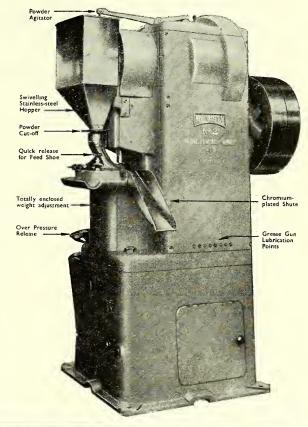
The maximum size of tablet is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter and the output 55 per minute. For smaller tablets multiple punches and dies can be fitted, thus raising the output considerably. Maximum depth of fill is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. and the machine can be used for square, oval, rectangular or any odd-shaped tablets.

# The Aristocrat of the Tablet Room

THE NEW



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Non-Greasy, Odourless QUININE PESSARIES

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# News of the Week

#### **Business Changes**

Boots, Lid., have taken over the business of Mr. R. F. Hutchin, M.P.S., 43 High Street, Burnham-on-Sea.

Broadgreen Pharmacy, Ltd., chemists, have opened a new business at 14 Thingwall Hall Drive, Liverpool, 14.

CONTINENTAL LABORATORIES, LTD., are moving from 30 Marsham Street, London, S.W.I, to Brunel Road, East Acton, W.3, on August 8.

#### Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Addition to Protected List.—A. H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Zom pile-cure tablets, 10½d., 66s. gross.

Deletion.—Clark's Glycola Co., Ltd., Glycola shaving

#### Key Industries Duty Notice

The Additional Import (Key Industry) Duties (No. 1) Order, dated July 4, 1939, made by the Treasury under Section 3 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, and Section 5 of the Finance Act, 1936, orders that the rate of duty chargeable on foreign imports of Mercury Bichloride (Corrosive sublimate) shall, as from July 6, 1939, with the rate of duty chargeable under Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, be at the rate of two shillings per lb.

#### Medicine Stamp Duties

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise give notice that, as announced in the House of Commons on June 22, the proposals to repeal the medicine-stamp duty and the medicine vendors' licence duty as from September 2 next are withdrawn. Accordingly the existing requirements as to the stamping of dutiable medicines and licences for their sale remain in force and must be complied with.

This notice supersedes that published in the C.  $\Leftrightarrow$  D., April 29, p. 463, which is to be regarded as cancelled.

#### Summer Outings

By ROAD TO EASTBOURNE.—The annual outing of William Ransom & Son, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Hitchin, took place on July 8, when an excursion was made to Eastbourne by road. Tea was provided by the company.

STAFF OUTING TO MARGATE.—The directors and staff of James Burrough, Ltd., Cale Distillery, Lambeth, held their annual outing on July 1, travelling to Margate by coach and private cars. Luncheon and tea were provided by the firm. Mr. Frank Burrough presided at the luncheon, and toasts were made by Mr. G. Johnston and Mr. J. Scott. Mr. William Bentley toasted the ladies, the Misses Miller and Dennis responding.

Perfume works visited.—The annual summer outing of the Nottingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society took place on July 6, when about seventy members and friends visited the perfumery works of Zenobia, Ltd., Loughborough. The party was received by Captain Huston (managing director), who gave an explanatory survey of modern perfumery and its manufacture prior to the inspection of the works. Tea was provided by the company, and Mr. J. H. Atherley proposed a vote of thanks, Mr. L. W. Moore seconding. The homeward journey was via Charnwood Forest, halts being made at Woodhouse Eaves and Nanpantan.

AT CLACTON.—The fiftieth annual summer outing of C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.2, was held on July 1. A large gathering of staff and friends made an early departure for Clacton, where the morning was devoted to boating and other forms of amusement. Later the party foregathered for luncheon, at which the chairman of the company (Mr. V. C Hewlett) presided. Mr. J. Rosendale proposed "The Firm" and the chairman responded, on behalf of the directors. Telegrams of good wishes were read from Messrs. E. J. Millard and H. Essenweyer (a former representative prov N. P. Millard and H. Fesenmeyer (a former representative, now retired). Mr. R. H. Macnab proposed "The Entertainment Committee," and Mr. A. J. Upton (secretary to the committee) replied. During the afternoon the party left in motor coaches for a tour of the countryside, returning to Clacton for tea before the homeward journey to London.

#### Merseyside

Address.—A talk on the use and abuse of drugs was given by Dr. E. N. Chamberlain at the Liverpool Round Table on June 28.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at the premises of E. M. Murphy & Co. (manufacturing chemists), Steel Street, Liverpool, on June 30. The damage was not of an extensive nature.

Premises broken into.—The premises of Norman's Pharmacies, Ltd., 174 Park Road, Liverpool, were broken into whilst the manager and his assistant were at luncheon one day recently and the safe opened. A sum of money was stolen.

Council member's appointment.—Professor W. J. Dilling (Professor of Pharmacology and General Therapeutics, University of Liverpool) has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University, in succession to Professor W. H. Wood. Dr. Dilling began his association with Liverpool Univer-

sity eighteen years ago, when he was appointed lecturer in pharmacology. In 1927 he was appointed associateprofessor in pharmacology and general therapeutics and in 1930 became

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See p. 67

professor. In April, 1938, he was nominated by the Privy Council as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council.

#### Stockport

BIOCHEMISTRY COURSE PROPOSED.—A regional meeting of the Stockport Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Buxton recently. Alderman J. Pugh, Buxton, was in the chair, supported by the president of the branch (Mr. H. S. Officer), and an address on "The New Detergents" was given by Dr. J. Graymore, Ph.D., M.Sc. (Stockport College). It is proposed by the Branch to commence a course in biochemistry at the Stockport College, and pharmacists interested in the proposal should communicate with Dr. Graymore at the College, or with the secretary of the branch (Mr. E. Denerley).

#### Miscellaneous

Sales of British Pharmacopæia.—The number of copies of the British Pharmacopæia, 1932, and of the Addendum, 1936, to the Pharmacopæia sold up to May 17, 1939, totalled 47,519 and 11,319 respectively.

British Standards Institution.—British standard specification for apparatus for the determination of water by distillation with an immiscible liquid (B.S. No. 756) has recently been issued. Copies (price 2s. 2d. post free) may be obtained from the Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.i. It is also announced that the Home Office Air Raid Precautions Department has arranged with the Institution to prepare and issue on their behalf a special series of British Standards for Air-Raid Precaution purposes. Preparation of the Standards will be under the control of a special advisory committee. All communications relating to this work should be addressed to the Institution.

Sales conference.—Fifty members of the staff of S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Aldersgate, London, E.C.1, were present at a sales conference on Christmas merchandise, held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on July 1. The party included representatives from all over Great Britain, London managers of stock departments, buyers, and the London showroom staff



Group at sales conference of S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.

(by whom a display had been arranged in one of the banqueting rooms). Representatives were shown copies of the firm's Christmas price list, which had been rushed from the printers for the purpose (the list is not ordinarily released for home trade until September 1). The sales director (Mr. Vernon Porter) was in the chair, and all arrangements for the meeting and luncheon were in the hands of E. W. Springett (advertising manager). The conference was made the opportunity of a presentation to Mr. Tommy Ford, who had completed forty-six years' service on the road and had just retired. Mr. Ford was presented with a grandfather clock, subscribed for by his colleagues and the management. Mr. Frank Ridge acted as spokesman for the representatives, and Mr. Freddie Lewis (a house manager) was in the chair at the presentation.

Pharmacy Act cases.—At Southampton Police Court, on June 28, James Harland and Gladis Y. Jones were summoned for the unlawful use of the title "chemist," and for selling strychnine contained in syrup of hypophosphite in a container not labelled in the prescribed manner. The first summons was dismissed on the payment of costs, and a fine of 10s. on each of the others was imposed.—At Bedford Borough Sessions on June 27, John F. Sanden, hairdresser, was fined £1 for unlawfully selling a preparation containing phenylenediamine, and

£1 for failing to label the bottle in the prescribed manner.—At Yeovil recently, Albert P. Lockwood, grocer, was fined 10s. on each of two summonses in connexion with the sale of tablets containing a poison.

Dangerous Drugs Act cases.—At Old Street, London, Police Court, on July 10, Leonard McNab, chemist and druggist, 321 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2, was charged on remand with procuring for himself, otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of his authority, twenty-five ounces of liquor morphin. hydrochlor. There was a further charge against him of unlawfully procuring sixteen ounces of the drug between June 1 and June 30. Defendant pleaded guilty to both charges and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.—At Gateshead Police Court, on July 3, John Smith, M.P.S., Derwentwater Road, Gateshead, was fined £5 for failing to record particulars of dangerous drugs obtained and supplied and £2 10s. for failing to keep his dangerous-drugs cupboard locked. Evidence was given that since January 1938 defendant had obtained 8 lb. of linctus diamorph. and had only 1 lb. in stock at the time of the prosecution.

## Irish Notes

#### Miscellaneous

Fire.—Extensive damage was caused by a fire at the premises of Thomas McMullan & Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists, Victoria Street, Belfast, on July 5.

Control of explosives sales.—The Ulster Minister of Home Affairs, has made a regulation ("Belfast Gazette," June 24) under the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act dealing with the possession, sale, purchase or transfer of potassium chlorate or aluminium powder. The regulation makes it unlawful for any person, other than a person selling by retail, to be in possession of, purchase, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of potassium chlorate or aluminium powder in excess of

4 lb. without the consent in writing of the police; and unlawful for any person selling by retail to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of either of the substances in excess of 4 lb. to any person unless such person produces an authority in writing from the police, or to have in his possession more than 6 lb. of the substance, without the consent in writing of the police. A person selling these substances by wholesale is required to keep a register in which are to be entered within twenty-four hours full particulars of the amount and description of all such substances received or disposed of and the names and addresses of the persons from whom the substance was received or to whom it was disposed of, and the date of each transaction.

EMPLOYMENT PROPOSALS TO WHOLE-SALERS.—A further meeting of the wholesale grocery and drug branch of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers was held recently in the Central Hall, Belfast, when Alderman Harry Midgley, J.P., reported on his conference with the Wholesale Merchants' Association in regard to working hours and conditions. The proposals submitted to the employers the previous week contained. he said, a suggested scale of wages for apprentices ranging from 10s. a week at fourteen years of age to 60s. at twenty-two years or over; 10s. to 52s. for general male workers and adults, and 9s. to 43s. for female workers. A normal working week of fortyfive hours was proposed, with overtime allowances, payment during sickness (three weeks full pay, three weeks half-pay) and an annual holiday of two weeks with pay. He had informed the employers of his willingness to agree to appointment of a tribunal, presided over by a chairman nominated by the Ministrant Later to distribute the properties. He believed try of Labour, to adjudicate upon their findings. He believed such an investigation as would follow appointment of a tribunal would shock the public conscience into a realisation of the gravity of their low wages and working conditions. The conference had adjourned on the understanding that the employers would go into the proposals and submit their considered judgment at a resumed conference.

# Sporting Events

Manchester v. Birmingham at Golf.—The annual match between Birmingham and Manchester Golfing Societies for the British Drug Houses trophy was played at Hawkestone Park Golf Club on July 2. The match is decided by the best seven medal cards, played off club handicaps, returned by either side, and the match returns were:—

| Birmingle      | am  |     | ı Ma        | inche: | ster |    |     |
|----------------|-----|-----|-------------|--------|------|----|-----|
| D. A. Wight    |     | 71  | S. M. Bosto | ck     |      |    | 72  |
| T. H. Martin   |     | 72  | B. Anderson |        |      |    | 73  |
| J. E. Mossman  |     | 74  | K. Pratt    |        |      |    | 75  |
| R. O. Busby    |     | 74  | T. Miller   |        |      |    | 76  |
| J. Frost       |     | 76  | N. Scott    |        |      |    | 78  |
| L. Ingram      | • • | 78  | T. Howe     | • •    | • •  |    | 78  |
| W. H. Fletcher |     | 79  | D. Miller   | • •    | • •  | ٠. | 79  |
|                |     |     |             |        |      | _  |     |
|                |     | 524 |             |        |      |    | 531 |

Birmingham were thus successful by a margin of seven strokes, an average of one stroke per match. Mr. J. H. Franklin, Manchester, presided at dinner. He congratulated Birmingham on their victory, but said that Manchester had considerably reduced the leeway of previous years. He moved a vote of thanks to The British Drug Houses, Ltd., for presenting the trophy. This was responded to by Mr. Mossman. The trophy was then presented to the Birmingham captain (Mr. J. Frost) by Mrs. F. Dent, who also presented prizes to Messrs. D. A. Wight, Birmingham (71), and S. M. Bostock, Manchester (72), who returned the best cards.

METROPOLITAN INTER-ASSOCIATION SPORTS.—The Metropolitan inter-Association sports competitions for the Maw challenge shield took place at New Barnet on June 22. The competing Associations are grouped into four sections, of which the Northern is composed of the Northern and North-Eastern Pharmacists' Associations; the Southern of the South-Western, South-Eastern and Croydon Chemists' Associations; the Eastern District Association of Pharmacists; and the Western of the Western, West Middlesex, Harrow and Wembley Associations, and teams were entered by each section for golf, bowls, tennis, croquet, putting and quoits. The Maw challenge shield was eventually won by the Northern section, the points awarded being:—Northern, 10; Southern, 4; Eastern, 4; Western, 3. Detailed results were:—Tennis (mixed doubles), Western (2) beat Northern (1); golf, Northern (2) beat Southern (1); croquet, Eastern (2) beat Northern (2) beat Southern (1); croquet, Eastern (2) beat Northern (2) beat Southern (1). Special prizes were provided for certain events, and by special request these were presented by Mrs. G. A. Tocher, on behalf of the sports committee, expressed appreciation of support given by the captains and by the staff of Messrs. Maw. Winners of special prizes were:—Ladies' tennis singles, Mrs. Terrell; gentlemen's, Mr. Alan Jones; ladies' putting, Mrs. Downing; golf, Mr. W. Hargreaves.

# Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

#### Army Pharmaceutical Service

More will no doubt be heard of the informative memorandum presented at the July Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society (C. & D., July 8, p. 30) on the "progress" made in improving pharmaceutical conditions in the Army. Your readers will have noticed that the report of the Joint Committee of War Office and Pharmaceutical Society representatives signed on December 30, 1921, was published in 1924 without the inclusion of certain important appendices. You gave the principal passages of that report in your issue of May 31, 1924, and in that and the following issues devoted two editorial articles (which I have again read with great interest) to the subject. As you then pointed out, this controversy goes back to the early years of the present century; and you made a devastating exposure of indifference on the part of Army authorities partnered by irresolution on the part of former leaders in pharmacy. Where do we stand now? In 1931 it was laid down by War Office representatives, in an interview, that "there was no place in the Army for the services of pharmacists as such because pharmacy as distinct from dispensing was not done in the Army." It is all too true, no doubt, that pharmacy is not "done" in the Army; and it is probable that in Army circles the term "dispensing" connects and page the property and property and property are the property and property and property are the property and property are property and property are property and property are property as a property as a property are property as a propert connotes such operations as shovelling No. 9 pills into boxes or old envelopes. Many of us heard authentic stories of waste of material, and of the more serious waste of pharmaceutical man-power, during 1914-18; are we any nearer a logical system of control in the handling of medicaments? Bearing in mind the stringent requirements as to the dispensing of scheduled poisons in civil life, one reads with amazement a regulation cited in the second of your editorial articles referred to:
"When weighing and measuring poisonous ingredients of prescriptions the dispenser will, whenever possible, obtain a check of the quantities dispensed from some responsible person."

No definition of a "responsible person" is vouchsafed, and the "whenever possible" must in practice render the instruction tion nugatory.

#### A Testimonial

We owe the President of the Board of Trade thanks for affirming (p. 35) the general conclusion of the Departmental Committee on Restraint of Trade, which reported in 1931, that price-fixing and similar agreements between manufacturers and retailers do not call for legislative intervention. It would be

difficult to compress into a single question more confusion of ideas than that shown by the honourable member who asked the President, apropos of the Chemists' Friend scheme, "whether he was aware that as a result certain proprietors who had failed, possibly through lack of funds, to take their chemists' examination, were suffering through this restrain on their legitimate trade." This remarkable statement, forming part of a question, needs only a moment's thought in order to demonstrate its incongruity. The member referred to would, I trust, agree with the rest of us that a legitimate trade is one which in practice complies with the legal enactments governing it. He would thus be faced with the dilemma that either the proprietors who fail to "take" their qualifying examination and yet conduct the businesse of a chemist and druggist are conducting such businesses illegitimately, or that the legal conditions for conducting it are useless. We know the answer to that problem. And if readers of parliamentary proceedings are invited to believe that no public interest is served by the restriction of a trade to the class of people who have fulfilled the legal qualifications for it, I can guess their response to such an invitation.

#### Fourth Schedule Proprietaries

The action of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, the Wholesale Drug Trade Association and the Ethical Photographicals Association, in deciding to indicate by "S4" proprietary preparations falling within the restrictions of the Fourth Poisons Schedule (p. 30), is welcome. In your report of a Chemists' Defence Association meeting on another page we read that the majority of the summonses relating to a defended case "arose from the chemists concerned having dispensed Fourth Schedule drugs to telephone messages from doctors and having failed to obtain written prescriptions covering the transactions." It is always the chemist who pays in such cases. The difficulty of dealing with this class of poisons is accentuated in dispensing proprietary articles. The long list of these is continually being added to, and in various instances their inclusion in or exclusion from the Schedule depends on the outcome of a hair-splitting argument in terms of pure chemistry. The average pharmacist cannot be expected to keep himself fully informed of the intricacies of chemical constitution as now shown in models and otherwise; it follows that dispensers need all the expert help they can get in handling Fourth Schedule products of complex structure.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

#### North British Branch

A MEETING of the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on June 28, Mr. W. Spence Culbert in the chair. Those present were:—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Beattie, Bennett, Culbert, Guthrie, Harley, Hay, Henry, Innes, Jack, Mackenzie, Miller, Murray, Sutherland, Thomas and Walker. The chairman welcomed Messrs. Sutherland, Thomas and Walker as new members of the Executive.

#### ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

Mr. W. F. Hay, Aberdeen, was elected chairman, and Mr. James Innes, Edinburgh, was elected vice-chairman.

The following committees were appointed :-

General Purposes.—The chairman, vice-chairman, Messrs. Arthur, Beattie, Guthrie, Harley, Henry, Jack, Miller and Sutherland.

Nomination of Examiners.—The chairman, vice-chairman, Messrs. Arthur, Guthrie and Jack.

Education.—The chairman, vice-chairman, Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Bennett, Culbert, Guthrie, Harley, Jack, McKenzie, Milne, Ritchie and Thomas.

Parliamentary.—The chairman, vice-chairman, Messrs. Arthur, Bennett, Culbert, Guthrie, Harley, Innes, Jack, Milne, Murray and Walker.

Centenary Building Fund Appeal.—The chairman, vice-chairman, Messrs. Bennett, Harley, Guthrie and Milnc, and the Scottish member of Council.

It was reported that Mr. Bennett, chairman of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland), had been nominated for appointment as a member of the Central Pharmaceutical Emergency Committee, and that Mr. W. S. Phillips, clerk to the Glasgow Burgh Insurance Committee, had been nominated for appointment as a member of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Emergency Committee.

#### DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES

It was agreed that the names of Mr. J. C. Brabender, 153 Byres Road, Glasgow, for Hillhead District, and of Mr. E. E. Imrie, 91 High Street, Tillicoultry, for Clackmannan and Kinross, be submitted to the Council for appointment.

#### REPEAL OF MEDICINE-STAMP DUTIES

Mr. Bennett moved that the following resolution be sent to the Council:—

That the Executive notes with much satisfaction the fact of the withdrawal for a year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of proposals to repeal the medicine-stamp duties, and congratulates the Council of the Society and other bodies acting with it on their success. They consider that advantage should be taken at the present time, when Members of Parliament have shown such a keen and sympathetic interest in the position and affairs of pharmacists, for the promotion of a Pharmacy Bill.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Harley and unanimously agreed to.

CENTENARY BUILDING FUND

The resident secretary reported on the present position of the fund, and it was agreed to have a meeting of the Centenary Building Appeal Fund Committee of the Executive on July 26.

# Imperial and Foreign News

#### France

Exhibition of Beverage Machinery.—The second international exhibition of machinery for food beverages and other liquids will be held in the Parc des Expositions, Porte de Versailles, Paris, from October 6 to 16. The exhibition will include bottle-washing, filling, crowning and corking, filtering and wrapping machines, screw-stopper tighteners, tanks, pumps, syphons, labels. Full information is obtainable from 53 Avenue Montaigne, Paris.

BILL FOR LIMITATION OF PHARMACIES.—A Bill for limitation of the number of chemists' shops is under discussion by the Committee on Civil Legislation of the French Chamber of Deputies. The purpose of the Bill is to overcome the present difficulty arising from too great a concentration of shops in urban districts. This has meant that small chemists in towns have the greatest difficulty in making ends meet, while rural districts are frequently left with no chemist at all for miles around. In many small villages bandages, patent medicines and similar goods are supplied by the local grocer, while the doctor makes up prescriptions. Under the terms of the Bill, no new shop may be opened, nor an existing shop moved, without a permit from the Ministry of Health. This may not be granted, in urban districts, where there is an existing shop within a radius of 250 yards, or where the shops existing serve a population of less than 5,000 inhabitants each. In rural districts, the permission to open a shop is to be refused if there is a chemist within three and a half miles, or where existing shops serve a population of less than 3,000 inhabitants each. The Bill provides for the creation of departmental and national commissions whose duty it will be to consider applications for permission to open a shop. Another provision is that no shop may employ more than three persons not holding pharmacists' diplomas. Although the last pravision has the approval of the smaller shops, it has met with opposition from a number of the larger establishments, which employ a considerable number of persons in various capacities (cashiers, messengers, etc.) for which pharmaceutical knowledge is unnecessary. The principle of limitation and regulation of the distribution of shops, however, has met with general approval in pharmaceutical circles.

#### Netherlands Indies

"Prescription only" Drugs.—An order dated March 9, 1939, of the Netherlands Indies Public Health Service added twelve products (including mercuric chloride and hydrogen peroxide of over 25 per cent. strength by weight) to the list of medicines which can be sold only on a physician's prescription. The regulation came into operation in Java and Madura on April 20, 1939, and in the remainder of the colony becomes operative in 100 days from that date.

#### United States

Barbiturate suicides.—Statistics relative to the use of barbiturate drugs in suicide cases are given in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" (112.14.1343). According to the figures given, 1,200,000,000 grains of barbituric acid derivatives were sold in the United States in 1936; suicidal deaths due to barbiturates are estimated at 300 in 1936 and 400 in 1937; for the period 1932-36 they are computed at 4.2 per cent. of those from all poisons, but in large cities the percentage rises as high as 16.7.

Effect of a restriction.—The State Board of Pharmacy in California recently ruled that many popular toilet articles and household remedies are proprietary goods and therefore cannot be sold in California except by registered pharmacists. The effect of this decision is that if chain stores wish to sell, say, antiseptics, they must have a pharmacist on their staff. Retail druggists are somewhat apprehensive about this development. The secretary of the Northern California Retail Druggists' Association has issued a statement in which he expresses the fear that the Board's action will not cause such proprietary goods to be taken out of the five and ten cent stores, but will prompt their owners to engage pharmacists; that druggists themselves may come to be accused of violations of the law through sales of such items as medicated talcum powder by errand boys; that druggists' costs may be increased by the necessity to engage more pharmacists; and that the campaign may injure the State's Fair Trade Act. It is reported that one large grocery chain is building a drug store in California, at which it will feature a cut-price prescription service.

# Legal Reports

Interim Injunction Granted.—A motion in the action of Lewis Meyer Heller, trading as the Stericrepe Corporation, against Loxa Products was heard by Mr. Justice Morton in the

Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on July 7. Mr. G. H. Lloyd-Jacob, for the plaintiff, said he originated the business in this country of a new type of antiseptic crepe rubber self-adhesive bandage or first-aid dressing. Mr. A. R. Scotson, who now carried on business as Loxa Products, was at one time in Mr. Heller's employ. He was selling a similar type of bandage, as he was entitled to do, but what was complained of was that he had infringed the plaintiff's copyright by substantially reproducing a circular for salesmen headed "You Can Do This," a letter to salesmen, and a leaflet headed "Stericrepe Bandage. What Is It?" An injunction until the trial of the action or further order was asked for. Mr. H. O. Danckwerts, for the defendant, denied that he had infringed the plaintiff's copyright. He said that his printed matter was drawn up independently and was not copied in any way from the plaintiff's literature. Any similarities that existed were due to the common nature of the bandages. lordship said it was conceivable that at the trial the defendant might be able to convince the Court that his statements were true, but there were such striking resemblances in the choice of words and the punctuation that prima facie it seemed to him that the defendant's documents were an infringement of plaintiff's copyright. He granted the interim injunction asked for and directed that the costs be costs in the action.

# Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book," 1939, p. 342.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," June 21, 1939)

SCHEDULE IV

"Oros" with device of sun rising over hills and sea within a circle on a black diamond; for medical and surgical apparatus, etc. (10). By Weidemeyer & Co., 30 Königstor Kassel, Germany. 605,431.

APPLICATION AMENDMENTS

The specification of "Uraton" in Class 3, No. 583,471, by Dr. Madaus & Co., has been amended to "Medicated preparations for human use in the treatment of rheumatism, for sale in Great Britain and the Isle of Man only."

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," June 28, 1939) SCHEDULE IV

Device of man taking photograph in parti-coloured circle, with letters "F-R" (letters "F-R" disclaimed); for photographic chemicals (1). By Fink-Roselieve Co., Inc., 109 West 64th Street, New York, U.S.A. 606,147.

"Fertgar"; "Plantogen"; for fertilisers (1). By Eastern Counties Bone Products Co., Ltd., Station Road, Duxford, nr. Cambridge. 606,756/7.

"TRITISAN"; for agricultural and horticultural chemicals (1). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 31 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 607, 161.

"Neutrox"; for dentifrices and mouth washes (3) (5). By Vick Chemical Co., 900 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. 600,001/2.

SANFLO"; for liquid soap (3). By Walmat, Ltd., 308 Brockley Road, London, S.E.4. 604,560.

"Cosmeteria"; for cosmetic preparations (3). By L. Leichner (London), Ltd., 30 Acre Lane, London, S.W.2. 606,980.

"'NINONA"; for cold cream (3). By Butler & Crispe, 80 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.I. 606,533. (Associated.)

"Noon"; for perfumes (3). By John Gosnell & Co., Ltd., 50 Union Street, Borough, London, S.E.I. 606,565.
"Dermarodyl"; "Taumagen"; "Taumashman"; for pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, and disinfectants (5). By Aristopharm A.G., 175 Gundeldingerstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 604,985/6/7.

Device of shield with Chinese character meaning "Centre" on a bell (Chinese character disclaimed); for pharmaceutical preparations (5). By Chop Thye Koh Tong, 2 Circular Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements. 602,299.

"Spam"; for medicated tablets (5). By Derothy Applin, 15 Paramount Court, University Street, London, W.C.I. 606,000.
"Dermalon (Gale's)" (word "Gale's" disclaimed); for ointment (5). By Gale, Baiss & Co., Ltd., Ilderton Road, London, S.E.15. 605,845. (Associated.)
"Thor-a-cena"; for pharmaceutical preparations for throat and chest disorders (5). By J. C. Hall, 3 Mostyn Road, London, S.W.19. 606,027.
"APEX"; for insecticide powder (5). By Kay Bros., Ltd., Hurst Street, Reddish, Stockport. 606,161. (Associated.)

Device of clergyman's head; for a medicated preparation for colds, etc. By Cura Mia Laboratories, 69 Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C.2. 606,203.

"Voltas"; for pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, etc. (5). By Voltas, Ltd., The Green, Southall, Middlesex. 606,210. (Associated.)

"Pulmovasan"; for medicinal preparations for diseases of the chest and respiratory organs (5). By Jean B. E. Bouteille, 23 Rue des Moines, Paris, France. B606,219.

# Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

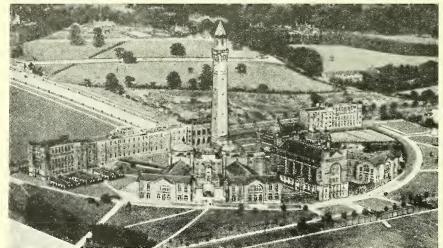
KENNARDS CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmacists and wholesale and retail manufacturing and dispensing chemists and druggists, etc. Arthur M. Kennard, 249 Ashley Road, Parkstone, Doiset, director. R.O.: 43A Poole Road, Bournemouth West.

WARD, BLENKINSOP & Co., LTD., (P.C.).—Capital £50,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, analytical and consulting chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical and other preparations, chemicals, oils, paints, pigments and varnishes, manufacturers of explosives, etc. The first directors (to number not fewer than two nor more than six) are: Edward Bruce Ward, 25A Grove End Road, N.W.8, gentleman, and Henry M. Blenkinsop, I New Street, Warwick, solicitor. Edward Bruce Ward subscribes for 37,300 shares. Solicitors: Hallett, Creery & Co., II Bank Street, Ashford, Kent. The following statement has been issued by Mr. E. Bruce Ward, 125 High Holborn, London, W.C.I: "The company already has a research organisation and has engaged the technical staff necessary for the construction of a new factory and for the manufacture of the products in which the company may from time to time be interested. Mr. N. G. Blenkinsop, until recently managing director of a well-known firm in the London area, will shortly be joining the company.

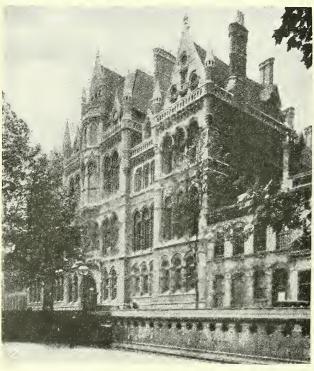
BEECHAM MACLEAN HOLDINGS, LTD.—Formed in July, 1938, to acquire from Beechams Pills, Ltd., over 90 per cent. of the ordinary capital of Macleans, Ltd., announces a final ordinary dividend of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., making  $16\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., less tax.

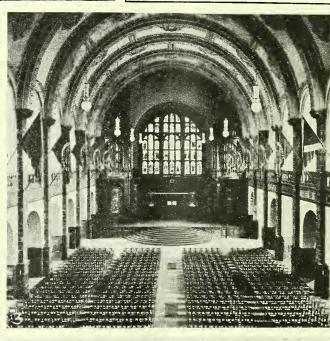
A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Trading profit for year to March 31 £53,634 (£61,838), after depreciation. To directors' remuneration £5,110 (£5,433), commissions and employees' profit-sharing £5,630 (£8,017), tax £9,203 (£14,999), N.D.C. £1,925 (£2,275), staff pensions £1,106 (£1,282), debenture redemption nil (£1,379). Final on ordinary 2 per cent., making 9 per cent., tax free (same). To general reserve £10,000 (nil), forward (a), 28, (66,632) forward £94,098 (£96,438).

Sangers, Ltd.—The tenth annual general meeting of share-Smith (chairman and managing director) presided. Following a review of the balance sheet for the year ended March 31, 1939 (C & D., July 1, p. 7), the chairman said:—'Your company is interested. is interested to some extent in the question of the medicinestamp duties, and is not sorry that the Chancellor of the Exchequer refrained from repealing that duty in the last Budget. In connexion with any advertising for which your directors have been responsible, the greatest care has been exercised to avoid exaggeration in any direction, and I believe that the exploitation of what have been described as spurious remedies is no more to the ultimate advantage of those who are responsible for the manufacture of them than to those of the public who are beguiled into using them. The proprietary medicine in these days must be founded on sound premises if it is to meet with any continued success. Your directors would urge upon their shareholders the importance of supporting the individual chemist, who is called upon to make such an indispensable contribution to the health of the community. I would like to express my personal thanks to all my fellow-directors, including the secretary, for their loyal co-operation during the past year. It has been a year of many difficulties, and it is largely due to their efforts that the results brought before you to-day are of such a satisfactory nature. I would also like to include the thanks of all directors and shareholders to the general staff for the support they have given throughout the year. I have now to move that the accounts and report be adopted, that an appropriation of £2,000 be set aside for the staff benefit fund, and that a final dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, be paid on the ordinary stock, making, with the interim dividend of 10 per cent. paid on January 31, a total of 25 per cent. for the year ended March 31, 1939." Mr. Henry Sanger seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The retiring directors, Mr. A. T. Webb, J.P., and Mr. J. A. Evans, were re-elected. The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff.



Birmingham
University
in
Pictures





- 1 An impression of University buildings from the air.
- 2 Exterior of Mason College, founded by Sir Josiah Mason in 1880 and now part of the University.
- 3 Interior, Great Hall of University.
- 4 The main buildings of the University, as seen from the north-west.

The illustrations are reproduced by courtesy, University of Birmingham.



# IN AND AROUND BIRMINGHAM

The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will be held in the City of Birmingham from July 17 to 21

Y OCAL legend, prolific in fantastic stories in most parts of our country, cannot be of much effect in the case of Birmingham. The facts of the city's rise from small beginnings to its present position of capital of the Midlands, with a population at the last census of 1,002,413, are too clear for the intervention of random conjecture. These facts consti-tute an honourable record of enterprise, hard work and public

#### Variants of the City's Name

The number of Roman remains has hitherto been scanty for so extensive a civic area; however, in the excavations for the new hospital site at Edgbaston, traces of two Roman camps have been found. The derivation of the city's name is uncertain. William Hutton, a local historian, suggested or adopted the etymology "brom" (broom or heath), "wych" (descent), "ham" (home); but his view has not gained much favour. The writer of a letter in "The Atheuæum" in 1855 advocated as the true meaning "the home of the Berms," a tribe of whom, apparently, little is known. The Domesday Book has the word "Bermingeham," and Leland, in 1538, "Bremischam;" but the importance of these authorities in this particular is lessened by the fact that there are at least

this particular is lessened by the fact that there are at least 141 ways of spelling the name, duly recorded in J. A. Langford's "A Century of Birmingham Life .

"The Noise of Anvils"

published in 1868

The course of communal life in the Middle Ages has been set forth by various authors, and it is generally familiar in outline. Of Birmingham history in those days we know little beyond the circumstance that Henry I granted the Lord of the Manor a charter entitling him to hold a weekly market, and that about a century later Henry III conferred fresh by another charter. In the sixteenth century the town began to get "on the map." Leland, in the year already mentioned, described it as "a good markett towne in the

markett towne in the extreame parts of War-wicke-shire," where e "there be many smiths... that use to make knives and all mannour of cuttings tooles..."; and Camden's "Brittannia" (1586) had a reference to it as "swarming with inhabitants and echains with the noise of anyils." with inhabitants, and echoing with the noise of anvils." In 1546 it was reported that it contained 2,000 "houselyng" people; in 1700 the population was estimated to be 15,032; and in 1791 to have risen to 73,653. The sacking of the town by Prince Rupert in 1643, an incident of the Civil War, seems to have been the only setback in otherwise continuous progress

The anvils of which Camden wrote were used in the making of swords for use in the Civil War, and in later campaigns: as time went on, Birmingham became the acknowledged centre of numerous industries based on metal-working or allied to it the manufacture of tools, implements, clocks, watches, needles, buttons, glassware and other commodities. The phrase "the

toyshop of Europe," used by Burke in a House of Commons speech (and previously by Sir Samuel Morland), indicates the speech (and previously by Sir Samuel Morland), indicates the position attained by the town in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The first steel pen on record was made there for Joseph Priestley. In the middle years of the century John Baskerville, a Birmingham writing master, decided to improve the art of typefounding. His first book, an edition of Virgil, appeared in 1757: he set a high standard from the outset, became printer to the University of Cambridge, and has pernetuated his name in a fount of type still used outset, became printer to the University of Cambridge, and has perpetuated his name in a fount of type still used. [Baskerville type has been adopted for the heading of this article.—Editor.] With the industrial revolution came the manufacture of chemicals, an industry expanded during the nineteenth century by such firms as Albright & Wilson, Chance & Hunt, and J. & E. Sturge. About the year 1835 John Cadbury experimented in the making of chocolate, with eventual results which included the building of the well-known model village at Bournville. village at Bournville.

## Civic Development

In the eighteenth century Birmingham had two or more newspapers of its own. From this period onwards the records are sufficiently detailed to enable readers to form a coherent

idea of the commercial, municipal and social activities of the town. A stage coach was adver-tised to "perform" the journey to London, in 1731, in two and a half days "if God permit"; days "if God permit"; by 1830 the coach time for this distance had been reduced to seven and a half hours. Till 1748 there were only three posts a week each way between the same two centres, but in that year the Postmaster-General ordered the number to be increased to six. A Bill for the lighting of streets in the town was passed in 1769 A public Botanical Garden was estabcal Garden was established in 1801; among those who received subscriptions was Mr. John Clarke, druggist, Bull Street. Early closing was adopted, though the contract of covernments and for every contract of the covernments and contract of covernments. apparently not for every trade, in 1825, when it



By courtesy of the Curator

The alpine garden, Botanical Gardens, Edgbaston.

wa; decided that the traders participating in the scheme should close at 9 p.m. in summer and at 8 p.m. in winter. The Grand Junction Railway, connecting the town with Manchester, was opened in 1837; and in the following year, as we have lately been reminded, a similar connexion with London was established. The dignified Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, is said to have watched the first train pass on the London-Birmingham line, and to have expressed his satisfaction at the thought that feudality was "gone for ever." That year was further marked by the grant to the town of a charter of incorporation.

The later municipal history of Birmingham may be briefly outlined. The erection of the Town Hall, where the triennial musical festivals are held, began about the time of the Chartist Riots (1839) and was completed a few years later. The Council House, a near neighbour of the Town Hall, was built in 1874-81. Much of the modern layout of the city dates from

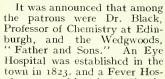
the election of the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, father of the present Premier, to the Town Council in 1869. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was Mayor on three occasions: it was largely through his energy and influence that the town was raised to the rank of a city in 1889, that the Muscum and Art Gallery were put on a sound basis in 1884, and that the University received its charter in 1900. As becomes the capital of the Midlands, Birmingham is the centre of an Anglican and of a Roman Catholic See, possesses a school dating from 1551 and since expanded by the absorption of other schools, owns a Technical College of the first rank, and is adorned by several statues. The University and the Technical College are briefly described in later paragraphs. Conference visitors will, no doubt, approve the wisdom of the fathers of the city responsible for placing several of the principal buildings conveniently near to each other.

### The Beginnings of the Hospitals

The citizens of Birmingham were among the first in provincial centres to take in hand the establishment of a hospital. In 1765 a meeting to consider means to that end was held, and a committee was elected. The building was opened in 1768; in the same year a series of concerts in aid of the enterprise produced the respectable sum of nearly £800. No further performance of the kind was held until 1778, nor again until 1784; but after that the series became triennial, and eventually attained world-wide fame as the Birmingham Musical Festival. As is well known, many distinguished conductors and soloists have appeared at these functions, and several large-scale works of importance have received their first performance under the same auspices; such works as Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius" may be instanced. A curious development of the eighteenth-century interest in hospital treatment may be found in a notice in "The Birmingham Gazette" of November 17, 1794:—

From various Trials lately made by several eminent Physus., it appears that the Inspiration and external Application of Factitious Airs is likely to prove a great service in

the Cure of several Disorders which have hitherto baffled the power of Medicine, particularly in Consumption, Cancer, and Palsy . . . several respectable Gentlemen, both in and out of the Medical Profession, propose to form a temporary Institution, of the Nature of an Hospital, where a proper Apparatus may be established on a large Scale, where Rooms may be entirely filled with modified Air, and the necessary Medical Assistance be provided.





Joseph Priestley.

town in 1823, and a Fever Hospital in 1828. More recent developments of hospital policy in the area are described on p. 56.

## The Riots of 1791

Joseph Priestley, on becoming a resident of Birmingham in 1780, gave his active support to a public subscription library that had been founded in the previous year. He is said to have conferred "stability and method" on this institution: such was his popularity that he was called the "Father of the Library," and in 1783 a medal in gold, silver and bronze was struck in his honour. This happy relationship with his fellow townsmen lasted till the French Revolution, which here, as elsewhere, had the effect of arousing latent antagonisms. Priestley was among those who regarded the Revolution as an advance in the development of civilisation. A dinner was held on July 14, 1791, at "the Hotel in Temple Row," Birmingham, to celebrate the event. A mob collected and smashed the windows of the hotel. Priestley was at home at the time,

but was persuaded to leave before the rioters, having finished in Temple Row, made their way to his house and burned or otherwise destroyed his apparatus, library and furniture. Being unable to find him, they made an effigy which they



Contemporary artist's impression of the ruins of Priestley's house, Birmingham,

proceeded to hang and burn. His was one of several houses thus ruined, partially or entirely, with a total loss estimated at £400,000. The local magistrates, after issuing some ineffectual manifestos, sent for military aid: the rioters were eventually dispersed, leaving several of their number dead from intoxication or accidental burning. From London, a few days after the beginning of this trouble, Priestley wrote a dignified letter to "the Inhabitants of the Town of Birmingham. My late Townsmen and Neighbours," expressing his regret at the loss of "the most truly valuable and useful apparatus of philosophical instruments that perhaps any individual, in this or any other country, was ever possessed of," his library "corresponding to that apparatus," and manuscripts which he would "never be able to recompose." It is not unlikely that in this disaster observations of the first importance were irretrievably lost. A statue of Priestley in white marble was unveiled by Professor T. H. Huxley in Birmingham in 1874. He is shown holding a burning-glass as if in preparation for the historic oxygen experiment, though the glass, as Mr. William Kirkby pointed out a few years since (C. & D., 1933, I, 257), is of a wrong diameter.

### The University

The University of Birmingham had its origin in Josiah Mason's College, opened on October 1, 1880, and occupying a central position in the city. An agreement with Queen's College, bringing the two institutions into close relationship, was effected two years later. Like other large cities, Birmingham began about this time to feel the need of a fully constituted university; and (as indicated in an earlier paragraph) the need was met by a charter granted in 1900. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was the first Chancellor: after his death in 1914 the office remained in abeyance till 1918, when he was succeeded by Viscount Cecil. Sir Oliver Lodge was Principal and Vicechancellor for nearly twenty years: the office has since been filled by Sir Charles Grant Robertson and by Dr. R. E. Priestley, the present Principal and Vice-chancellor. Within the last few years an extensive site at Edgbaston has been presented to the University and new buildings have been erected there.

## Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association

Few associations of chemists can trace their lineage as far back as the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association; its origin is to be found in the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Institution, which dates from 1847. In 1869 the Institution was replaced by the Birmingham Chemists' and Druggists' Association, under the presidency of Mr. W. Southall. Meetings were held in rooms at The Quadrant, New Street. During this year

a dispensing price list was issued to members. The title of the organisation was changed in 1870 to the Midland Counties Chemists' Association. In 1871 arrangements were made with Dr. Hill for a course of lectures in pharmacy for assistants and

apprentices during the summer months.

During 1876 Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Barclay, who had been in office as president for two years, called a meeting in the city to consider what could be done to protect chemists in prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, which was producing a harassing crop of charges of adulteration. At this meeting, representing about 1,200 chemists, the Chemists' and Druggists' Association of Great Britain was formed; its first general meeting was held a few weeks later in Glasgow, during the sessions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Offices were set up in Birmingham, and for several years the Association continued to function with excellent results. Among other proceedings in which it was called upon to defend was the leading case of Mr. Shepperley, of Nottingham, often referred to since as establishing the right of counter prescribing by chemists. The committee of the Association also took up certain details of liability to medicine-stamp duty with the Board of Inland Revenue with good effect.

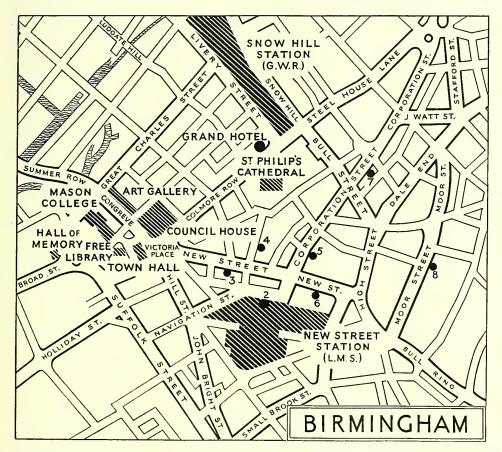
The first annual report to be printed and circulated was issued in 1883 over the signatures of Charles Thompson and Alfred Wright, honorary secretaries. Instruction classes for students in pharmaceutical subjects were again organised in 1885. On two or three occasions associations of assistants were formed and continued for a few years. When the British Pharmaceutical Conference met in the city in 1886 the chair of the Association was occupied for the fifth time by Mr. Thomas Barclay. The organisation again changed its title in 1893 to become the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, and Mr. Charles Thompson was the first president. In the 'nineties the Association and its president took a prominent part in the

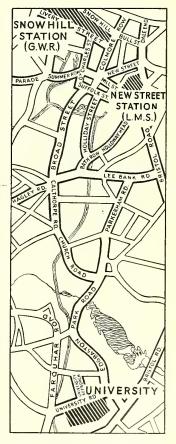
formation of the Federation of Local Associations. The Federation secured the adherence of about fifty chemists' associations (indicated for several years by asterisks in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*) and held numerous meetings, but eventually faded out. Its work, however, was by no means lost, as it paved the way for the Local Associations Executive which in turn was succeeded by the National Pharmaceutical Union.

## Adoption of Present Title

Another change of title was made in 1914 to the present form, the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, under the presidency of Mr. E. W. Mann, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C. A Minimum Price List was first issued in 1916 by a committee, with Mr. H. H. Marshall as secretary; Mr. Marshall still occupies this office, and the list continues to be issued periodically.

The pharmacy school at the Birmingham Central Technical College was brought into being in 1919 through the efforts of the council of the Association; the first head appointed was Mr. H. Berry (now Dean of the Pharmaceutical Society's School). An "employers" section was inaugurated in the same year, and was subsequently embodied in the Birmingham Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union on its formation in 1921. The Birmingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was inaugurated at a meeting of the Association on October 18, 1922. These two branches were interconnected by a reorganisation of the rules, and the respective committees combined to form the council of the Association. Since 1922 the Association has continued to develop along these lines, and a few years ago added a scientific section which arranges about five lectures every session and is well supported. The membership of the Association at the present time is larger than at any time during its history.





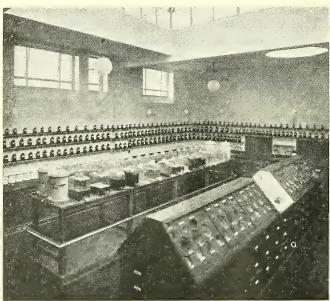
THE CONFERENCE CITY.—Left, Central Birmingham, showing Grand Hotel (the Conference headquarters); Snow Hill and New Street stations; Town Hall; Council House; Mason College; Hall of Memory; Art Gallery; Library; St. Philip's Cathedral. The numbers refer to hotels, as follows: 2, Queen's. 3, Midland. 4, Imperial. 5, Cobden. 6, Arden. 7, New Victoria. 8, Woolpack. Right, Small-scale plan showing position of University relative to centre of city.

# The Pharmacy at Queen Elizabeth Hospital

HE recommendations for the pharmaceutical service for the new Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Edgbaston, Birmingham, were based upon the requirements of a hospital with 720 beds and a daily out-patient attendance of 1,500. Much assistance in the planning of the dispensary was obtained from a scheme submitted by the architects, which entailed fitting the department between two sloping corridors. Provision for the storage below the ground level of the dispensary of ether and other dangerous materials, and the arrangement of a loading and unloading stage for lorries to simplify the receipt and despatch of goods, presented little difficulty. Immediately inside the department from the loading stage is a goods lift to auxiliary store rooms on the floor above. The main drug and dressing stores are on the ground floor on each side of the internal corridor leading from the loading stage to the main dispensary. Near the latter is an office accommodating the refrigerator and, facing it, a smaller store which is used at the moment for made-up stocks of tablets and galenicals and ward supplies of gases such as oxygen and nitrous oxide. The near end of the main dispensary is used for the in-patient services. At the far end provision has been made for attending six out-patients.

The sinks are of porcelain except for one very large lead-lined sink in the manufacturing laboratory. In the dispensary itself and the sterilising laboratory they are fitted with stainless steel surrounds. The store rooms and bottle-washing department are fitted with adjustable metal racks, except the drug stores, which have wood fittings. In the main drug store there are, however, a number of metal bins for storing bulk and several tip-up trolleys to facilitate the handling of carboys. In addition to these there are a sack-lifter, a low-loading trolley with drop sides and a small triangular bogey on swivelled wheels for the conveyance of goods. The dressing store has a linoleum-covered metal cutting-up table with a yard measure on each side, and there are fittings to take rollers for such fabrics as batiste and oiled silk.

In the dispensary the shop rounds are recess-labelled and of amber glass. Poisons are in green fluted bottles except those with a maximum official dose of sixty minims or more. The labelling of the drawers is by engraved ivorine plaques in slotted metal frames on the upper plane surface of the handles, giving the flexibility necessary to meet rapidly changing requirements. In addition to the usual drawers two sets of shallow drawers accommodate the numerous small proprie-





'Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham. Left, General view of the dispensary; right, manufacturing and galenical laboratory

For the in-patient dispensing a bench is provided for the dispensing of individual prescriptions and another island bench for stock supplies. This is served by three runs, one for stock mixtures, solutions, syrups, etc., one for ointments, and one for lotions and other external applications. These runs are also conveniently placed for the out-patient dispensing. The two walls parallel to these are occupied the one by a dry bench and the other by the poison cupboards. Leading from the main dispensary is the manufacturing and galenical laboratory with a bottle-washing department convenient of access to both. At the back of this is a small laboratory for sterile solutions and injections. Upstairs, in addition to the store rooms, there is a class room which also serves as a common room.

## General Equipment

The flooring of the main dispensary, offices and class room consists of blocks of red Rhodesian teak. The laboratories and store rooms have terrazzo floors. The walls of the main dispensary and laboratories are tiled, all corners being curved, and this applies also to the low platforms on which the fixtures are built. All cupboards and doors are plane faced.

taries required to-day, and powders such as talc are stored in deep hinged hoppers with metal liners. The stock mixtures and lotions are mostly in square glass aspirators and the runs are fitted with stainless steel guttering to catch the inevitable drippings. The jars are accommodated in recesses with sliding glass covers. In the middle of the fixture is an opalite-covered mixing bench. The dispensary benches at each end are fitted with power points enabling an electric water bath, hot plate, or stirrer to be used. There are in addition two gas points on the dry bench.

#### Galenical Manufacture

In the galenical laboratory there are two runs of stock jars, one at each end, in this case of porcelain, with the guttering at a much lower level to facilitate the filling of large containers. The equipment includes a number of machines accommodated along one wall, several stills, a water still, a vacuum still and one for alcohol recovery, and steam pans—one a 12-gallon copper tin-lined and another a 5-gallon iron vitreous-enamelled —which are placed at the far end of the laboratory. Here are also two batteries of percolators, a small tincture press and a

gas stove. The flooring is sloped at this end of the laboratory to a gutter at the back of the steam equipment providing easy drainage and cleaning. There is also a steam-jacketed percolator. The mechanical equipment has been selected with due regard not only to efficiency, but also to flexibility and ease of assembly, dismantling and cleaning. It is all electrically driven and each unit has its own motor. Near the steam plant is a soda-water machine, and also a small emulsifier working on the familiar divided-jet and baffle principle. Next to this is an ointment mill with all metal parts vitreous enamelled, and also a cake mixer which is used for paste mixing, preliminary whisking of emulsions, sieving, granulating and kibbling. Another of the newer machines is a brushless powder mixer, which is an adaptation of the old method of mixing of powders on paper with a palette knife. In addition,

there is a small tablet machine, a small coating bowl, and a disintegrator. Movable equipment includes electric stirrers and a disc filter.

The sterilising laboratory, which has no shelves, is fitted with two cupboards let into the wall, and other cupboards under the benching. There are two steam autoclaves, which enable the laboratory to be quickly steamed, and also a fan providing a slight positive pressure of filtered air. Filtered water is laid on to the sink and ampoule rinser. A compressor giving negative or positive pressure as required is housed under the benching, and there is also a steam-jacketed funnel for hot filtration and an electric oven for dry heat sterilisation. The equipment includes an all-glass water still and other apparatus required for the preparation of sterile solutions by any of the official processes in ampoules or bottles.

# Birmingham School of Pharmacy

HE education committee of the City of Birmingham founded its school of pharmacy in 1919, as a lectureship in the department of chemistry of the Central Technical College—at that time known as the Municipal Technical School—in Suffolk Street. Before that time pharmachemistry

maceutical education in Birmingham for the Pharma-ceutical Society's examinations was in the hands of two very able teachers—the late Mr. F. H. Alcock, F.I.C., Ph.C., who conducted his school in King Alfred Place, and Mr. Stokes Dewson, Ph.C., in Newhall Street. Both won high reputations as teachers, and many of the best-known Birmingham pharmacists trained by them. The new era began in 1919, when large numbers of Service men returned to civil life. The Technical School was erected in 1893, and, until 1919, was entirely confined to evening classes. The head of the chemistry department was Dr. T. Slater Price, now professor of chemistry in Heriot - Watt College, Edinburgh. The first lecturer in pharmacy was Mr. Harry Berry, Ph.C., B.Sc., who was assisted by Mr. S. A. W. Rushbrooke, Ph.C. The room allotted to pharmaceutical students was, of necessity, inadequate, and reports of the time show a somewhat amusing record of ingenious improvisation of the available equipment. Mr. Berry carried on his work

with much zeal and enterprise, although under difficult conditions, but his efforts were crowned with success as, from the outset, the school won a high reputation for the excellence of its tuition, and its early years were marked by steady and sustained progress. In 1925, when the University of London instituted the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy, recognition was accorded to the school for the purposes of training. Four years later the pharmacy department was separated from the department of chemistry, which, by this time, had come under the direction of Dr. J. Newton Friend. The staff of this new pharmacy department was increased and more adequate arrangements were made for the teaching of botany and zoology, which form a section of the department. The biological work of the department has grown steadily, and to-day instruction is given in botany, zoology and physiology up to the standard of the degree of Bachelor of Science of the University of London. In view of the development of the biological section in 1936 the title of the department was changed to the Department of Pharmacy and Biology.

In 1933, when Mr. Berry (now dean of the College of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Society) became reader in pharmaceutics in the University of London, Dr. E. G. Bryant, Ph.C., B.Sc., was elected his successor as head of the department, and assumed his duties in January 1934. At



Dispensing laboratory, Birmingham School of Pharmacy.

that time the new regulations of the Pharmaceutical Society relating to the training of students came into force. Physiology superseded chemistry and botany in the Ph.C. curriculum, and greater emphasis was laid upon sterilisation processes in dispensing. Consequent upon this new phase there came a complete reorganisation of the work of the department and its equipment. A new laboratory was devoted to galenical pharmacy and another to physiology. The dispensing laboratory was remodelled to meet the new needs in respect of sterilisation, and that room is completely furnished with autoclaves, sterilisers, aseptic cabinets and refrigerator. The pharmaceutical staff comprises the senior lecturer in pharmaceutical chemistry, Mr. T. L. Bowyer, F.I.C., with Mr. J. T. Young, Ph.C., A.I.C., as demonstrator. The head of the department and Mr. J. Priestman, B.Sc., M.P.S., are in charge of pharmaceutics, while pharmacognosy is under the direction of Mr. F. H. Oliver, B.Pharm, Ph.C. An arrangement was made with the University for the teaching of microbiology to advanced students. At the beginning of the present

# SOME PHARMACIES



BELLAMY & WAKEFIELD, LTD., Easy Row.



S. C. BLORE, Stratford Road, Sparkbrook.



BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (WESTERN), LTD., Colmore Row.



Above, Phulip Harris & Co., Ltd., Edmund Street.



Left, J. & E. Freeman, Ltd., Icknield Street.

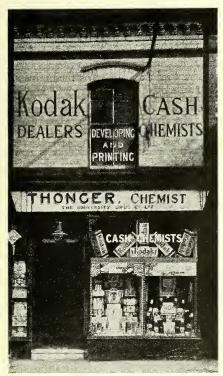
# IN BIRMINGHAM

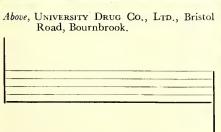


RUSHTONS PHARMACIES, Stratford Road.



T. & W. & W. SOUTHALL, Bull Street.

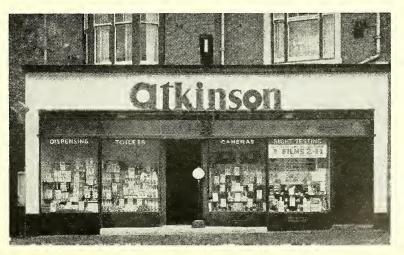




Right, J. P. Atkinson, Heathfield Road, Handsworth.



HEDGES (CHEMISTS), LTD., Dale End.



session the department of bacteriology was removed to the new medical school in Metchley Park, where pharmaceutical students carry on their work in this subject in what may be considered ideal conditions.

Each student of the chemist and druggist course receives instruction in biochemistry as part of his training in physiology. A proposal is under consideration to give students the opportunity of carrying out some practical work in the pharmaceutical laboratory of the Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, so that they may become familiar with the organisation of a

hospital pharmaceutical service. It is expected that at an early date the city council will commence the building of a new Technical College, at an estimated cost of over a million pounds. This building will accommodate the departments of mechanical and production engineering, electrical engineering, building and structural engineering and metallurgy. The departments of chemistry, pharmacy, physics and mathematics will then be left in possession of the existing building in Suffolk Street, and will be free to extend their laboratories to meet their various needs.

# Some Birmingham Pharmacies

## Bellamy & Wakefield, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED as a pharmacy by Howel James in 1821, the business was, before then, that of an oil and colourman, Italian warehouse and general stores. In a price list of medicines, teas, etc., issued by Howel James in 1821, the address is given as "Paradise Street, opposite the Old Wharf." This old wharf, since filled in, is now the municipal car park. Howel James was succeeded by his assistant, John Harrison. Later the firm became known as Harrison & Scott, and Edward Scott eventually succeeded John Harrison. Dellamy served his apprenticeship with Mr. Scott and was placed on the Register of the Pharmaceutical Society at the time of the Charter. In 1873, John Wakefield became apprentice to Mr. Bellamy. Mr. Wakefield qualified in 1879 and passed the "Major" in 1882. He died in 1923 as the result of an accident. The business was then taken over by Frederick Augustus Thomas, whose connexion with the firm dated from 1887. Mr. Thomas retired in 1938, and the business is now carried on under the direction of Mr. Percy James Rishworth. Mr. Lowndes, chief assistant, who began his association with Bellamy & Wakefield in 1901, is still in the firm's employ. The pharmacy is a double-fronted shop situated at the corner of Easy Row and Paradise Street. It was rebuilt in 1900, and the shopfront is of granite and teak and the fittings are of solid mahogany. Neon signs were installed in 1939. Many well-known household remedies are manufactured at Easy Row and are dispatched all over the country. Wednesdays are wart days at this pharmacy—every Wednesday morning, for more than one hundred years, people have attended to have their warts charmed.

#### S. C. Blore

THE business at 303-305 Stratford Road was originally established by the late Mr. J. J. Horton in Bradford Street in 1857. During 1865, Mr. Horton transferred his business to 159 Stratford Road, and again in 1875 to its present site, continuing actively in its management until his death in 1907. From then it was under various managements until 1917, when it was acquired by Mr. S. C. Blore. The business is situated at the corner of Stoney Lane and at the junction of the Sparkbrook and Sparkhill wards of the city. Mr. J. J. Morton was the eldest son of Dr. J. L. Horton, who had at least four sons engaged in pharmacy. He was truly one of the characters of Birmingham and essentially a chemist of the old school. He was well known as a prescriber and a number of his nostrums still find a place in the business. Much alteration has taken place in the interior arrangement and fitting. The fittings, furnished in 1875, comprised a feature probably unique, in that the twelve doors of the two window casings were each fitted with a mirror facing into the shop. There are six carboys, three over each window, which have been in use for sixty-four years. In 1875, this pharmacy was an outpost of suburban Birmingham, but the city boundary has since extended three miles along the Stratford Road.

#### Boots, Ltd.

THE premises are situated at the corner of Colmore Row and Bull Street, opposite the Great Western Railway station. It is a six-storied building constructed and completed in 1913 and faced with terra cotta. Its frontage includes statuettes to three illustrious citizens of Birmingham—Dr. Dale, James Watt and Matthew Boulton. The premises were enlarged in 1926. Departments included in the business are:—

Pharmacy, toilet, surgical, photographic, stationery and book, fancy and gifts, and a large café. The number of the staff employed varies round about 100, and is increased at Christmas by about twenty-four additional assistants. The ground floor caters exclusively for products sold in an ordinary private pharmacy, such as pharmaceutical, photographic, first-aid, surgical and toilet requisite goods, these constituting the main trade of the building. The first floor caters for fancy goods and gifts and a library, and the second and third floors are used entirely for the café, which caters for about 400, and the floor of which is available in the evening for parties, private dances, etc. The other floors are a basement and sub-basement used for stockrooms, staff tearooms, unpacking, etc.

## J. & E. Freeman, Ltd.

FOUNDED in 1865 by Mr. John Freeman, this business was established as a chemists and drysalters, in what was then a residential district on the outskirts of Birmingham. The nature of the district changed when the large houses in Warstone Lane and Frederick Street were gradually bought up and gave place to factories chiefly concerned with the manufacture of jewellery. Mr. Freeman died in 1913 and his two sons, Mr. John Freeman and Mr. Ernest Freeman, carried on the business, forming a private company in 1917. The premises were altered in 1920, and the two shops at 108-9 Icknield Street, were converted into one, the frontage of No. 110 being taken in to make one large front. Mr. Ernest Freeman died in 1938, and his place on the board was taken by his son, Mr. Jack Freeman. Later in the year Mr. John Freeman died, ending a business association of many years. The business is now being carried on under managership. Now, instead of being a suburb, as in 1865, Icknield Street is almost in the centre of Birmingham.

## Philip Harris & Co. (1913), Ltd.

THE business of Philip Harris & Co. (1913), Ltd., comprises the manufacture and supply of medical and surgical requisites to doctors, hospitals and nursing homes. The first member of the Harris family to enter the business was Philip Harris, a chemist, who in 1825 succeeded Mr. S. Evans, a chemist and surgeon, the Bull Ring. In 1867 the business became Philip Harris & Co., and in 1886 became a limited company. In 1913 the name was further changed and the present title was adopted. A separate department of the business deals with the supply of scientific apparatus and chemicals for works' research and schools' laboratories, a well-equipped works manufacturing the scientific instruments in connexion with same. The dispensing consists principally of consultants' prescriptions, and is carried out wholly by qualified men.

## Hedges (Chemists), Ltd.

THIS business was originally established by Mr. John Yeomans, in Thomas Street, Dale End, in 1844. It was subsequently moved to 7 Dale End. The late William Ross Hedges came as assistant to Mr. Yeomans in 1852. He was born at Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, and served his apprenticeship at Barton-on-Humber. On the death of Mr. Yeomans, he acquired the business in 1854, and developed it until it became one of the largest retail businesses in the city. It was formed into a private company in 1912. Mr. Hedges died in March, 1922, in his ninety-third year. The first branch was opened in 1896, and from then onwards the company has gradually developed in the new districts of Birmingham and the sur-

rounding area until at the present time it comprises a chain of twenty-eight branch pharmacies. In the course of time various old-established businesses have been acquired. The present managing director, Mr. Henry Rigg, served his apprenticeship at the Dale End pharmacy forty-five years ago, and has been associated with the late Mr. Hedges and the company ever since, with the exception of a short break of about four years. Mr. Rigg was president of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association in 1923, and has been chairman of its Minimum Prices Sub-Committee since 1915.

#### Rushton's Pharmacies

THE firm originated when Frank Harvey Rushton, who qualified in 1897, opened a shop at 581 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, in 1905. A branch was established in 1913, in the new suburb of Hall Green which then had only just commenced to develop, and remained in much the same state until the termination of the War. Mr. Rushton's activities were abruptly terminated by a sudden illness in 1919 which proved fatal, and the business was carried on by his widow and his eldest son, Donald Jack Rushton, who qualified in 1921, and took the Major examination in 1922. A third branch was opened at Robin Hood in 1925. Subsequently the younger son, Norman Frank Rushton, was apprenticed to the firm and he qualified in 1928. The firm then assumed the trading name of Rushton's Pharmacies, and later additions were a further Hall Green branch at 1362 Stratford Road, which was opened in 1930, and last year a fifth shop came into being in the new district of Harborne.

#### T. & W. & W. Southall

THOMAS SOUTHALL established his business 119 years ago, nearly fifty years before the practice of pharmacy came to be regulated by Acts of Parliament, in a little shop in Bull Street, Birmingham. He was joined shortly after by his brother William, and they quickly gained a prominent position for themselves in pharmacy. With a keen business acumen they soon developed a considerable connexion. To-day the business of T. & W. & W. Southall is one of the best known in Birmingham. The business is now run in association will Savory & Moore, Ltd., who acquired it in 1932 from Messrs. Atkinson & Poole to whom it had been disposed of some seven

years previously by Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. It is still essentially a high-class pharmacy with a large dispensing connexion, but it now has toilet and photographic, invalid food, and surgical departments. A comprehensive range of surgical and veterinary instruments is kept in stock. The latest development took place recently, when an acoustic department was opened. Little change has been made to the interior of the pharmacy for many years, but a new dispensary was fitted out some five years ago. The fittings of the pharmacy are of mahogany and a large bell-metal mortar attracts much attention at the end of the counter. The left-hand side of the pharmacy stands on the site of the original building. At the back of the shop are the toilet and nursing departments, with the ladies' fitting room, and on the first floor are the surgical showroom and acoustic department. The present staff of twenty-two includes five qualified chemists. A complete set of prescription books is available, from the first, started in 1820, and bearing Thomas Southall's handwriting.

## University Drug Co., Ltd.

THE University Drug Co., Ltd., 568 Bristol Road, is situated within a stone's throw of the Conference headquarters. The business was established by the late Mr. W. H. Perry in 1889, and afterwards passed into the possession of the late Mr. Walter Colley, who carried it on as a branch under the name of the University Drug Stores. In 1909, it was purchased by Mr. C. T. Thonger, the present managing director, a past-president of the P.D.A., chairman of the local Branch, and a member of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Committee since 1912. In 1922, a daughter, Miss Marjorie Thonger, qualified and was made a director, and in 1929 a son, Mr. Eric C. Thonger—assistant secretary of the Conference—qualified and his name was added to the directorate. Three generations of the family have been engaged in pharmacy in Birmingham, the father of the managing director, Mr. Gilbert Thonger having commenced business at Edgbaston in 1852. The business carried on at Bournbrook is of the usual type of suburban retail and dispensing with a photographic department which has been successfully developed in various directions, the developing, printing and enlarging processes being completed on the premises in workrooms fitted with modern equipment.

# Manufacturing Houses

### Blackwell, Hayes & Co., Ltd.

Like most wholesale drug and manufacturing houses which have grown out of pharmacies the business of Blackwell, Hayes & Co., Ltd., grew from a small shop in Bull Street, situated on a site which is now Lewis's Ltd. Mr. Blackwell. senior, was apprenticed to a Dr. Aldridge of the city, and after experience at St. Austell, in Cornwall, and London, he qualified in 1875, passing the Major six months later. He then became pharmacist to the Wolverhampton General Hospital, and after several years there, he opened a pharmacy in Birmingham, at the corner of Bull Street and the Minories. Some years later he acquired a shop at the corner of Bull Street and Dr. Johnson's Passage, and opened a branch shop in Moseley Road. At this time he was joined by Mr. Hayes and began supplying drugs and surgical requisites to the medical profession. This prospered rapidly and to cope with the manufacture of galenicals, etc., he acquired the present premises in Moor Street, where he started manufacturing on a large scale. The firm became Messrs. Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury, with Mr. Spilsbury (father of Sir Bernard Spilsbury) as chemist. After a period, Mr. Spilsbury left the firm and set up in practice for himself, and the firm then became Blackwell, Hayes & Co. Shortly afterwards the late Mr. Norman Blackwell took charge of the laboratory. In 1916 the firm became a limited company, and in 1924, Mr. J. M. Johnson joined the firm as general manager. On the death of Mr. Norman Blackwell, Mr. C. L. M. Brown became chemist in charge and Mr. J. M. Johnson managing director, and on the death of Mr. Josiah Blackwell, Mr. J. M. Johnson became chairman in full control of the business. In addition to the manufacture of galenicals and medical supplies, the firm specialise in the manufacture of essences and other products for the food industry.

## Cadbury Brothers, Ltd.

I N 1879 George Cadbury and his brother Richard, who were partners in business as cocoa and chocolate manufacturers, moved their works from the centre of industrial Birmingham to what was then an entirely rural area four miles out of the city. George Cadbury acquired land in the neighbourhood of the factory and in 1895 began to build Bournville Village. In 1900, the estate covered 330 acres and to secure the perpetuation of his ideas Cadbury handed over the whole property to a body of trustees—the Bournville Village Trust—on behalf of the nation. Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., was one of the first firms in the cocoa, chocolate and confectionery industry to realise the value of modern scientific principles and in their laboratories last year over 160,000 microscopic measurements were made to check the smoothness of chocolate. The Bournville laboratories consist of two spacious main laboratories, a bio-chemical laboratory, flavour and water laboratories, balance rooms, constant temperature rooms, a sample preparation room, microscopic control room, dark-room equipped for photomicrographic work, and various offices for the executive staff. Here 20,000 samples are analysed every year, not only of cocoa beans, sugar, cream, milk and the finished products, but of many types of packaging material—foils, ribbons, card, etc.

#### Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd.

THE business of Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., was originally started in Wednesbury by Mr. John Cuxson and the late Mr. R. Darton Gibbs in 1878. The business was at that time almost entirely concerned with the manufacture of surgical dressings. In 1885 the business was transferred to its present situation in Oldbury. In 1897 Mr. Gibbs withdrew his interest,

and Mr. A. W. Gerrard joined the firm. Mr. Gerrard had previously been pharmacist at the Great Northern, Guy's, and University College hospitals, London, and he introduced an extensive range of products to meet the requirements of hospitals, medical men, chemists, and industrial first aid. The production of first-aid materials is an important branch of the firm's activities, and the development in A.R.P. has necessitated the creation of a special A.R.P. department. In addition to the manufacture of surgical dressings, sanitary towels are manufactured by the company from start to finish. Throughout the history of the firm the pharmaceutical laboratories have made steady progress in the production of galenicals, pastilles, tablets and various pharmaceutical specialities. The plaster department is another important branch of the firm, and has been recently extended, and further equipment has been obtained to meet the increased demand for the firm's various plasters. For the preparation of catgut for surgical ligatures, Messrs. Cuxson, Gerrard have well-equipped and spacious laboratories entirely restricted to the manufacture of this product.

W. M. Fuller, Jun., & Co.

ESTABLISHED in 1875, the firm of W. M. Fuller, Jun., & Co. started manufacturing grinding, mixing and crushing mills in 1902. The manufacturing side of the business is carried on at the firm's factory in Ashbourne, Derbyshire, and the offices are situated at 87-89 Edmund Street, Birmingham. Mr. W. M. Fuller has recently retired. A new company was formed in April 1938 by Mr. H. J. Perry. A number of different types of end-runner mills are produced by the company, and models are available for use in college laboratories and research institutes.

### John & E. Sturge, Ltd.

T HIS o'd-established private company was founded in 1822 by John Sturge, who, in the following year, built his factory in Birmingham on the site which is still occupied by the company's laboratories and warehouses. The present chairman Mr. H. Lloyd Wilson) has been in charge of the business since 1887. Citric acid, one of the principal products of the firm. has been manufactured by it in Birmingham since 1826. During this time, the company has been responsible for two experiments in lime-growing, but the acid is now made by a biological process, ensuring that the country is independent of overseas supplies. The process has resulted in lower costs, so that the acid has become available for many new purposes, both in industry and medicine. The development in production of precipitated chalk has followed rapidly upon the discovery of methods by the company of controlling the density of this product on a commercial scale. Rochelle salt is one of the earliest products of the company, and was undoubtedly being manufactured by it in 1823.

## Sumner's Ty-phoo Tea, Ltd.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago the late Sir John Sumner, the founder of the Ty-phoo company, conceived the idea of pracing on the market a tea which, although retaining the full tea flavour, would be mild and pure. After much investigation he selected the right blend for the purpose and commercialised it under the name Ty-phoo, which is mainly composed of the fringes of the leaf. In the year 1905 the Ty-phoo company was formed and thirty chests of tea were bought as an experiment—to-day this quantity is packed every fifteen minutes. That year a very unpretentious warehouse was used: now a building with a floor space of 160,460 square feet is employed. The company owes much of its success to the recommendation of its product by the members of the medical profession, and it receives several hundreds of requests for samples from doctors daily to be sent to patients.

## Southall Brothers & Barclay (1935), Ltd.

In 1820, Thomas Southall left his native town of Leominster and opened a pharmacy in Bull Street, Eirmingham, which is still carried on as T. & W. & W. Southall. Later he was joined by his brother William, and the two soon began to widen the scope of the business by the manufacture of galenical and chemical preparations. Later Thomas Dymond entered the firm as partner, and in the sixties Thomas Barclay joined as representative. On the retirement of Thomas Dymond, Mr. Barclay was admitted as a partner and the firm became Southall Bros. & Barclay. Under his leadership the

business expanded rapidly. New warehouses and laboratories were built in Dalton Street and Lower Priory, the druggist sundries and packed goods sections of the business being added at this time, the manufacture of the cod-liver oil being commenced at the firm's factory in Norway in 1880. About this time, too, Southall's sanitary towels were introduced. Southall's "Organic Materia Medica" was first published in 1874 by William Southall, then an examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society. Between that date and 1915, under the editorship of Mr. John Barclay and later Mr. E. W. Mann, eight editions were published, the work being very largely used as a textbook of materia medica. In 1898 the business was converted into a limited company under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas Barclay (later Sir Thomas), and shortly afterwards the manufacture of surgical dressings was commenced at Charford Mills, Saltley. Up to 1916 the directorate of the company was composed wholly of members of the Southall and Barclay families. In that year Messrs. W. E. Hipkiss and E. W. Mann were elected to the board. At the death of Sir Thomas in 1921, his son, Thomas, became chairman and managing director. Extensions and alterations to the premises at Lower Priory were made from time to time, but the continued expansion eventually made some drastic step necessary, and in 1933 the present warehouse, Priory House, Gooch Street, was acquired, a large sum being expended in adapting it to the up-to-date requirements. In 1935 a separation occurred between the original drug business and that concerned with the manufacture of surgical dressings and sanitary specialities, the former now being carried on as Southall Bros. & Barclay (1935), Ltd., and the latter as Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd. The management of Southall Bros. & Barclay (1935), Ltd., rests with a board, of which Mr. Frederick J. Smith is chairman and Messrs. E. W. Mann and A. T. Hall are the Birmingham directors. From its warehouse at Priory House, with laboratories at Charford chemical works, Saltley, scientific apparatus department and photo-graphic department in Corporation Street, and cod-liver oil factory at Balstad, Lofoten, Southall Bros. & Barclay now operates a fully up-to-date wholesale drug house, supplying every branch of a chemist's business.

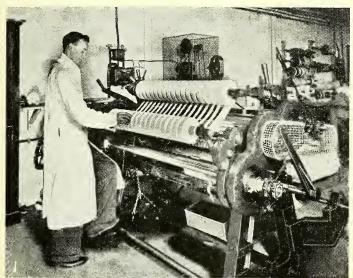
## Reade Brothers & Co., Ltd.

THE above old-established business of manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists was founded in 1773. The firm became a limited liability company in 1893, with the late Mr. Thomas Reade as managing director and chairman of the board. The present directors are Mr. Chas. J. Reade, Mr. T. H. Reade, and Mr. H. V. Bates. The main activity of the company, which has three factories in Wolverhampton, is the manufacture of medicinal preparations, including galenicals, ointments, salines, pills, tablets, etc., and an extensive range of packed lines for the wholesale and retail drug trade, including a number of advertised proprietaries. In the last thirty years the company has also built up a reputation as manufacturer of veterinary products, and about twenty years ago the manufacture of medicated lozenges and pastilles was undertaken. The equipment of the factories includes electrically-driven grinding, crushing, mixing and sifting machines; automatic weighing, wrapping and filling machines; pill and tablet making machines, etc. One department in the production of showcards, advertising and publicity material.

## Wyleys, Ltd.

THE house of Wyleys is one of the oldest in the wholesale drug trade and dates back to about 1750, when it was in existence in Coventry. The first member of the Wyley family in the business was John Wyley and the title of the firm became Stott & Wyley. John Wyley was followed by his first cousin, also John Wyley, who died in 1882, and later by his son, William Fitzthomas Wyley (now Col. Sir William F. Wyley), the present chairman and managing director, who entered the firm in 1870, when the warehouse and laboratories were in Hertford Street. The present works were occupied in 1885, and in 1890 the business became a private limited company. Other directors of the company are Dr. John Orton, Mr. J. T. Fleet, Mr. G. Pinchbeck and Mr. W. B. M. Wyley. The business of the company consists in the manufacture of medical, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations. The average service of ten of the company's senior employees is about forty-seven years.

# LABORATORIES AND WORKS OF BIRMINGHAM MANUFACTURERS









1 and 2, Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury.—1, Plaster-slitting machine, which cuts spread rolls into required widths. 2, Making knitted covers and loops for sanitary towels.

3, CADBURY Bros., Ltd., Bournville.— Section of the analytical laboratory.

4 and 5, Blackwell, Hayes & Co., Ltd., Moor Street.—4, Laboratory. 5, Corner of the galenical laboratory.

# Trade Notes

OPTREX EYE MASKS.—Optrex, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex, have recently launched a new beauty-aid,



namely, eye masks, which will form a companion product to Optrex eye lotion. The masks, which are on the C.F. and P.A.T.A. lists, are supplied packed in jars, hermetically sealed, containing each twelve masks saturated with a solution based on the Optrex formula.

North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Castle Mills, Edin-

burgh, supply a wide range of druggists' sundries in the form of rubber hot-water bottles, waterproofed sheetings, air cushions, water beds, and so forth. A number of these products are illustrated in the company's advertisement in this issue.

Closed for eight days.—Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, announce that owing to annual holidays their works will be closed from noon, Saturday, July 29, to Tuesday morning, August 8.

Solidox.—John Knight, Ltd., Royal Primrose Soap Works, Silvertown, E.16, have introduced a new toothpaste under the name of Solidox, and a national advertising campaign in connexion with it is to begin on July 25.

Tragacanth.—Freudentheil, Smith & Co., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, specialise in tragacanth, which they can supply in B.P. powder, and also in technical and industrial qualities. Samples and prices may be obtained on request.

Veret bed Warmer.—Veret, Ltd., 134-6 Woolwich Road, Abbey Wood, London, S.E.2, call attention in their advertisement in this issue to the Veret electric bed warmer, which is stated to be shockproof and foolproof. This apparatus will shortly be extensively advertised.

Rexall toothbrush.—United Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, have recently introduced the Monarch toothbrush, which is available with a long head or a short head. The bristles are enclosed in a transparent cap which, it is stated, is appreciated both on account of the cleanliness it affords and the novelty appeal.

PACKED GOODS.—Gale, Baiss & Co., Ltd., 274-276 Ilderton Road, London, S.E.15, have introduced a new series of packed goods. The preparations are manufactured from best quality ingredients, and the packing is modern in every respect. The bottles are bow-fronted panels, with bakelite screw caps wherever possible. The labels are neat, distinctive and dignified. A specimen pack will be sent to any chemist who writes for one.

OLYMPIC ELASTIC PLASTERS.—Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, have introduced a range



of Olympic elastic plasters, as shown in the accompanying illustration. It should be noted that these products are on the C.F. list and that special terms and a display cabinet are offered to chemists on certain orders, while free

samples are available to introduce the wound dressings. The company is also undertaking considerable propaganda among the medical profession in regard to the plasters.

New price list.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Oldbury, Birmingham, have issued a new edition of their catalogue and price list, the distribution of which is restricted to pharmacists. Any chemist who has not already received a copy may obtain one on request.

CRO-PAX FOOT AIDS.—Splendor, Ltd., 5 Beastmarket Hill, Nottingham, call attention in their advertisement in this issue to Cro-pax foot aids and the bonus display offer in connexion therewith. Another product of the company is the Sani-pantie sanitary knicker, a completely invisible protective for ladies.

STAFF OUTING TO GERMANY.—The offices and warehouses of Bayer Products, Ltd., will be closed from noon on Friday, July 21, until 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 25, on the occasion of a special week-end staff outing. The entire staff of 150 from the London, Manchester and Dublin offices is being taken to Germany for a long week-end visit to the Bayer laboratories at Leverkusen and Elberfeld and will be given a three days' holiday in the Rhineland. Urgent supplies during this period can be obtained from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.I (Welbeck 5555), or from Mr. R. Woolby Brooke, 38 Gloucester Road, London, S.W.7 (Western 0123).

Three New Products.—Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Veno Buildings, Manchester, 16, are placing on the market three new lines of interest to chemists (Germolene wound dressings,



shaving soap and toilet powder), as shown in the illustration herewith. As will be seen, the products are attractively packed in display outers, the wound dressings being available in two sizes of package.

NEW TABLET MACHINE.—Manesty Machines, Ltd., Speke Hall Road, Liverpool, 19, have introduced a new tablet-making machine in which all the working parts are entirely enclosed, and thus protected from dust. Known as the Manesty No. 2 machine, it is a single punch model which will make tablets up to 11 in. diameter at a rate of 3,300 per hour for the larger sizes, but for smaller tablets a set of multiple punches and dies can be used so that more than one tablet is produced per compression stroke. All working parts of the machine are enclosed, but there is no difficulty in lubricating, as all the internal grease gun points are extended and grouped together on the outside of the machine. Another labour-saving device is the feed shoe, which can be removed entirely from the machine simply by turning a knob and lifting the shoe off. A large stainless steel hopper is fitted and is provided with a positively-driven agitator. This agitator is operated by a special cam and prevents powder from packing in the hopper. The over pressure release is a protection against damage to the machine or punches which might be caused by a double fill of the die. By this means the machine can be set to produce tablets under a constant pressure. Another advantage of the device is that it makes it extremely simple to release the machine should a jam occur while the machine is running or being set for any particular tablet. The Manesty No. 2 machine can be used for making a tablet of any size up to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter and of any shape, whether the conventional round or square, tri-angular, rectangular, or ball-shaped. By a very simple adjustment on the machine provision can be made for producing tablets with holes in them. The machine is supplied in two models, one fitted with fast and loose pulleys for line shaft operation, and the other with a grooved pulley for "V" belt drive from an individual motor. drive from an individual motor.

# Parliamentary News

MERCHANDISE MARKS AMENDMENT BILL

In the House of Commons on July 4 Mr. A. Edwards was given leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. The main provision of the Bill (the full text of which is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price one penny) would have the effect of compelling German, Italian and Japanese manufacturers to give a definite indication of the country of origin on any of their goods exported to this country.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE ACTS CONSOLIDATION

The Minister of Health was asked on June 29 when he intended to issue an up-to-date consolidation of the National Health Insurance Acts

Health Insurance Acts.

Mr. Walter Elliott: Some progress is being made in the preparation of the projected volume containing the consolidated National Health Insurance Acts and the Regulations made thereunder, and I hope it may be found possible to issue the volume within the next few months.

#### STAMP-BOOK ADVERTISEMENTS

The Postmaster-General was asked on June 28 whether his attention had been drawn to two advertisements in current issues of 5s. books of stamps, one headed "Trusses Abolished" and the other claiming immediate results from an advertised remedy for bladder and other complaints; and whether he would take action to prevent Government publications from being used as a medium for such advertisements?

Mr. Mabane (Assistant Postmaster-General): The policy of the Post Office is to exclude advertisements of medicines covered by paragraph 58 (2) of the report of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines, 1914.

#### War Risks Registration Schedule

The schedule of fees payable on applications under Section 8 of the War Risks Insurance Bill now before Parliament (see p. 67) is as follows:—

The fee payable on an original application shall be the fee specified in the second column of the following table in relation to the category of sums specified in the first column of the said table within which falls the sum stated in the application as the total sum for which the applicant desires to be insured:—

| Category of sums                            | Amo  | unt | of | fee               |
|---|------|-----|----|-------------------|
| 3 \$  |      | £   | s. | $^{\mathrm{d}}$ . |
| Not exceeding £10,000                       |      | 1   | 0  | О                 |
| Exceeding £10,000 but not exceeding £50,000 |      | 2   | 10 | O                 |
| Exceeding £50,000 but not exceeding £250    | ,000 | 5   | 0  | О                 |
| Exceeding £250,000                          |      | 10  | О  | O                 |

The fee payable on an application stating, as the total sum for which the applicant desires to be insured, a sum greater than the total sum in respect of which he is for the time being entitled to be registered shall be ten shillings; and, if the sum so stated in the application falls within a category specified in the first column of the preceding table other than the category so specified within which the lastmentioned total sum falls, there shall be payable on the application an additional fee equal to the difference between the two fees specified in the second column of the said table in relation to those two categories respectively. The fee payable on an application stating, as the total sum for which the applicant desires to be insured, a sum less than the total sum in respect of which he is for the time being entitled to be registered, shall be ten shillings. The fee payable on an application for cancellation of registration shall be five shillings. (Editorial comment on p. 67.)

# Coming Events

Sunday, July 16

Liverpool Branch, Catholic Pharmaceutical Guild, 152 Brownlow Hill, at 3.30 p.m. Film show.

#### Tuesday, July 18

Socialist Medical Association, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 8.45 p.m. Dr. D. Stark Murray on "State Medical Service." All pharmacists are invited.

# **Marriages**

Cox—Thatcher.—At the Methodist Church, Sutton Coldfield, recently, Alan S. Cox, M.P.S., a director of Knights Oil & Chemical Co., Ltd., Birmingham, to Anne M. Thatcher, M.P.S., daughter of Mr. H. H. Thatcher, M.P.S., 132 Caldmore Road, Walsall.

## Deaths

FIRTH.—At Bradford, on July 4, Mr. Marmaduke Firth, M.P.S., 31 North Parade, Bradford, aged seventy-four. Mr. Firth was knocked down by a motor-bus on his way to business, and died before reaching the Bradford Royal Infirmary. He had been contemplating retirement and his premises had been advertised for sale. Mr. Firth was born in Driffield, East Yorkshire, but came to Bradford at an early age. His apprenticeship was served in the pharmacy of Edward Mackay, a business now in Forster Square, Bradford, but formerly in Broadstones. From there he went to Oldham, from which town he qualified in 1886. He had later periods of service with Frederick Round, Southport; Clay & Abraham, Ltd., Liverpool; Brady & Martin, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Ralph Cuthbert, Huddersfield; before he returned in 1897 to Bradford, where he had acquired the business of F. A. Johnson, Darley Street. It is now many years since he moved to North Parade. Mr. Firth was closely identified with the work of the former Bradford Chemists' Association, of which he was president in 1910, and he continued his activity in the subsequently-formed Pharmaceutical Society Branch until advancing years made him reluctant to attend evening meetings. He was considerably interested in botany, and was a member of the Bradford Natural History and Microscopical Society, of which he was to have been the next president. He was considered an authority on trees and shrubs, had an expert knowledge of wild flowers, and possessed a comprehensive collection of pressed leaves. At the funeral, the Bradford Pharmaceutical Committee was represented by Messrs. J. W. Thorpe and A. T. Bailes, the Bradford Chemists' Alliance by Messrs. G. A. White and A. H. Ashcroft, and the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society by Messrs. L. Fearnley and N. Best.

OWEN.—On July 5, Mr. Alfred Ernest Owen, M.P.S., Moorlands, Branston, Lincoln, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Owen was in business in Newcastle-on-Tyne for many years at the pharmacy established by his father, Alderman William Owen, nearly one hundred years ago. For a time he was a director of Battles, Ltd., chemists, Lincoln, but retired in 1921 to live at Branston.

## Personalities

MR. HERBERT SKINNER is leaving England on the "Samaria" from Liverpool on August 26 for a short holiday in the United States.

Mr. H. Renshaw-Clarke, M.P.S., has resigned his position as a director of Pharmaglan Laboratories, Ltd., 104 Wigmore Street, London, W.I.

MR. George A. Guthrie, Plas Llewelyn, Penmaenmawr, North Wales, has gained his B.Sc. (pharmacy) at the Manchester University. Mr. Guthrie was apprenticed with Mr. D. A. Bryan at The Pharmacy, Penmaenmawr, whence he proceeded to the University at Manchester.

MR. ROGER K. ALLEN, son of Mr. Kenneth C. Allen, and Mr. R. Peter Merritt, Ph.C., son of Mr. W. Francis Merritt, have been appointed directors of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London, N.I. Mr. R. K. Allen represents the fourth generation of the Allen family in the business.

Mr. C. Daykin Turner, M.P.S., 126 Kedleston Road, Derby, is retiring from business. He began business in Ashbourne Road, Derby, in 1895, his present premises being built about thirty-five years ago, and serving as his branch shop until he disposed of the pharmacy in Ashbourne Road. Mr. Turner is chairman of the local area committee of the Trinity College of Music, and vice-chairman of Derby Choral Union. He is a Past Master of the Hartington Lodge of Freemasons.





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Reprints are available at the following prices, postage included :-

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#### THE

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#### Pharmacists in Conclave

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has done more perhaps than anyone else in post-War years to remove from pharmacy the apathy which has so long been a handicap to the progress of the profession, and it is fortunate in many respects that the annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is to be held at the present juncture.

At the branch representatives' meetings on July 18 and 19, perhaps the most notable event will be the presentation of Part 1 of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry. It will be recalled that a year ago the Committee presented a progress report and hoped they would be able to present their final report this year. The work in connexion with the census has made this impossible, so that the Committee are now issuing a report upon the past and present position of the practice of pharmacy. The Committee hope to complete their work early in 1940, and it is proposed to present the final report at a special meeting of branch representatives called for the purpose. The part of the Report now published makes interesting reading, and should prove of great value when the history of pharmacy in this country comes to be written. Meanwhile, it is only of academic value. It does not contain any recommendations, but has been issued for consideration by the branches of the Society, who are to be asked to report on it by the end of October. Subsequent to receiving the opinions resulting from these discussions, the Committee will issue Part 2 of the Report, which will contain their conclusions. But by the time Part 2 and the conclusions are available, so many changes may have taken place as to render the whole inquiry nugatory. The time for action is in the next two or three months not the next two or three years—and the Pharmaceutical Society has already the power at its disposal to take the lead.

Also on the Agenda of the Conference are eighteen motions and amendments submitted by branches of the Society for the purpose of discussion and recommendation to the

Council of the Society. There is in addition a motion which is being submitted under Paragraph 6 of the Rules The text of this is given in our correof Procedure. spondence columns (p. 77); its subject is one of considerable importance to the practice of pharmacy, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is likely to be very active during the coming months regarding the taxation of proprietary medicines, the representatives present at the meeting should be given every opportunity for full and free discussion. Other motions to be considered include suggestions that the clause in an apprentice's indenture relating to an allowance for time off for study should be deleted (Leeds); that the Council of the Society should devote 1s. 6d. from each annual membership fee to the Benevolent Fund (Aberdare and Merthyr); that the sale by retail of all B.P. and B.P.C. medicinal preparations should be confined to pharmacists (Manchester and Salford); that it should be an offence for a manufacturer or wholesaler to supply scheduled poisons to persons unauthorised to receive them (Nottingham). The Sheffield Branch of the Society is responsible for quite a number of motions, the subjects including branch organisation, branch representatives' meetings, co-option to the Council, pensions scheme for pharmacists, and the "Pharmaceutical Journal." Other motions which have been put down for discussion include the organisation of pharmaceutical employees (Bradford), pharmacists in H.M. Forces (Liverpool), Pharmacy Acts (Oldham), titles (Mansfield, and Aberdare and Merthyr). A meeting of branch secretaries is to be held on July 17, and this is primarily intended for an exchange of views between secretaries and branch chairmen.

At the science meetings, twenty-three papers are to be presented, and they are almost without exception of a high standard. There is, however, one criticism which may be applied to many of them—the authors tend to be too diffuse; so much attention is given to making the paper a résumé of the whole subject concerned that there is a danger of the author's research being obscured.

### War Risks Insurance

On Tuesday evening, July 11, a Government Bill was presented to Parliament "to make provision for authorising the Board of Trade, in the event of war and in other circumstances, to undertake the insurance of ships and other goods; for the payment by the Board of Trade, in time of war, of compensation in respect of goods lost or damaged in transit; for requiring persons to insure goods against certain risks in time of war; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid." The Bill implements a statement on the subject made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last January. This latest "emergency" measure provides for the establishment of two funds, namely, the War Risks (Marine) Insurance Fund and the War Risks (Commodities) Insurance Fund. The former is concerned with shipping and cargoes in course of transit and the latter with the covering of commodities held in stock in this country. The funds received in one pool may, if necessary, be put at the disposal of the other. Accumulated funds may be surrendered to the Treasury.

The object of the Bill is to ensure that in times of emergency, such as the present, as well as in war, commerce shall, as far as possible, not be hampered because such insurance cover is not available. It will enable the Board of Trade to conclude with the marine insurance market an

agreement for improved facilities for war risks insurance of cargoes to and from the United Kingdom in ships or aircraft. Provision is made for insurance against King's Enemy risks of stocks held by manufacturers and traders, to enable trade to be carried on without the danger of stocks in peace time becoming unduly depleted through the absence of appropriate insurance cover. The insurance to be made available relates only to goods held for sale or for use as materials in the manufacture of goods for sale. The Bill does not provide for the insurance of buildings of any description, or plant or machinery. Livestock, crops, trees, etc., are not included in the scheme. Power is taken to exclude by Order goods of any description. It is intended that the measure shall apply to goods held for sale retail as well as wholesale. Proprietors of insurable goods will be enabled to register them in peace time on payment of a registration fee assessed in accordance with the schedule to the Bill. (The complete schedule is published on p. 65 of this issue.) By such registration, they will be assured of indemnity if war breaks out, but will be under an obligation to pay the appropriate insurance premium at least for the initial period of war. Registration of goods in time of peace and insurance in war time are to be optional, but power is taken to make insurance of goods in war time compulsory should that course be deemed advisable by the authorities.

The scheme, so far as it goes, will be welcomed by whole-salers, manufacturers and retailers. It does at least provide protection against loss by damage or total destruction of their stocks. Their buildings, machinery, plant, equipment and fittings, however, remain uninsurable. It should no longer be a necessary precaution for the trade, wholesale or retail, to maintain their stocks at a minimum. The scale of fees for registration of insurable goods in peace time is very reasonable; the rates of insurance, both for cargoes in transit and goods in stock, should war break out, will, of course, vary according to circumstances. It is understood that policies will be issued for three months and that rates of insurance may be fixed for a similar period. The minimum amount insurable will be £100.

## Co-ordination in Drug Control

Many of the difficulties which have beset pharmacy in the past have been due to "loopholes" in drug control (C. & D., June 10, p. 627). These have arisen from the fact that such control has been divided between different Departments of State and each has failed to assume responsibility for protecting the public against the evil of the uncontrolled advertising of pernicious drugs and useless remedies. A step in this direction was taken in 1929 in a recommendation by the Advertising Association that advertisements promising "a definite cure" for cancer, consumption, diabetes, epilepsy, rheumatoid arthritis, and rupture, should not be accepted. Recently the following recommendations of the Proprietary Medicines Committee (made after consultation with the Proprietary Association of Great Britain) were adopted by the Council of the Advertising Association.

(a) Advertisements in which claims are made, either directly or by implication, to cure or relieve the following ailments should be banned: Bright's disease, cancer, tuberculosis or consumption, diabetes, disseminated sclerosis, epilepsy or fits, locomotor ataxy, lupus, osteoarthritis, paralysis.

(b) Advertisements which include or imply claims to cure, banish or conquer the following ailments should be banned: Hernia or rupture, rheumatoid arthritis, any structural or organic ailment of the auditory or optical system.

In addition, advertisements should be rejected which offer to diagnose by correspondence diseased conditions of human beings or to treat by correspondence any ailment specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above. A great number of newspapers and other publications have during the past eleven years rejected advertisements of such alleged cures and insisted upon amendment of "copy" in which exaggerated statements or claims are made. Hence the advertisers have had to protect the public against the defects and deficiencies in drug control, a procedure in itself illustrating the inadequacy and absurdity of the law in this respect.

It was shown (C. & D., June 17, p. 651) that the prior rights of pharmacists in drug control had become restricted by limiting the control exercised by the Pharmaceutical Society to medicines containing poisons, which limitation has been removed by the decision that the business of a registered pharmacist is one comprising "the retail sale of drugs." In consequence (C. & D., June 24, p. 701) it is indefensible for the owner of such business to trade other than as a qualified person, i.e., on registered premises with a registered pharmacist in personal control of the sale of drugs and medicines.

The re-establishment of drug control by the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, makes the Pharmaceutical Society the only statutory body with authority to enforce such control on qualified and unqualified persons. The Act extends the Society's duties to drug control as a whole by providing penalties whenever an unqualified individual conducts a business in any manner "reasonably calculated to suggest" that he or anyone employed in the business possesses a qualification in respect of selling, dispensing or compounding drugs. Though this aspect of drug control has not been tested as yet in the courts, obviously it would not be a defence for an individual to plead that he has no qualification whatsoever when he acts as a specialist and consultant, as for example in selling a remedy such as asthma spray in open shop.

The problem raised by the evasion of the medicine-stamp duties can be solved (C. & D.), July 1, p. 12) by taxing the monopoly instead of the medicine. This fulfils the object of the Medicine Stamp Acts and provides the genuine proprietary medicine with a legitimate right to the monopoly claimed. The proper definition of "known, admitted and approved remedies" as medicines other than proprietary remedies also achieves its original purpose of conserving the traditional rights of the pharmacist as the only person qualified to sell drugs in open shop.

The policy of pharmacy towards the control of proprietaries desired by Parliament must be in support of the statutory authority of the Pharmaceutical Society as the only body capable of enforcing it, and for this purpose the Society must separate itself entirely from trade interests (C. & D., July 8, 1939). The basis of a "guild" in olden times was the protection of trade on behalf of its members, and selfish endeavours at the expense of the community have compelled the State to intervene when these conflict with public welfare. The Society in carrying out its duties has penalised its members equally with non-members and thus proved its ability to act in the public interest.

# Industrial Property in Civil Defence

ITH the passing of the Civil Defence Bill, a number of new obligatious will be imposed on owners and occupiers of factories and commercial buildings. Some of these, particularly requirements for the protection of personnel, were dealt with in the C. & D. Annual Special Issue. Other matters of importance to owners and occupiers of factories and commercial buildings are explained below. This is, of course, only one aspect of the Bill, but perhaps it is one of its most important branches so far as alterations in the law are concerned.

#### Powers of Local Authorities

A local authority may require a building or a part of a building either as a public air raid shelter or for the purpose of carrying out any of its defence functions. In that event the authority will post up a notice to that effect and thereupon the building will become "designated" premises. An appeal against such designation may be made to the Minister by any person who has an estate or interest in the building on certain grounds which are limited under Clause 3 (r) (a) and (b), and such appeal must be made within fourteen days. And if the appeal is allowed the building may not be subsequently "designated" except with the leave of the Minister. Where a signated "except with the leave of the Minister. Where a building is "designated" the local authority is empowered to execute such works as it may think fit in order to make the premises suitable for the "designated" purposes, and if it is unable to execute the work by agreement the authority may execute the work itself. When premises are "designated" any structural alteration of the premises, or any execute the work itself.
nated "any structural alt interference with works executed thereto by the local authority, will require the consent of the local authority. An appeal lies, however, against a refusal by the local authority, but in such a case the appeal must be made to quarter sessions. Compensation is payable by the authority for work executed to "designated" premises. Compensation is payable to the occupier in respect of any resulting interference with his user of the premises during the execution of the works. And where the usefulness of the premises is thereby impaired, compensation is payable to the occupier for the time being in periodical amounts payable quarterly in arrear, which will be calculated by reference to the diminution in the annual value of the premises. Upon the premises ceasing to be "designated," these periodical payments will cease, but the occupier will be entitled to call upon the authority to reinstate the premises at its own expense. In default the authority must compensate every person having an estate or interest in the premises for the depreciation in the value of such estate or interest.

#### Landlord and Tenant Problems

The occupier of every factory premises and the owner of every commercial building which are actually or notionally in the areas to be specified by the Minister must in the first place make a report stating the measures they have taken or are taking to provide air-raid shelter for the occupants and employees working there. This report must be despatched within three months of the "appropriate date," which is defined by Clause 13 (3); in the case of a factory it must be sent to the district inspector, and in the case of a commercial building it must be sent to the local authority. The completion of any works which were not completed at the date of the report must also be notified in the same manner. The occupiers of factory premises and the owners of commercial buildings which are affected are expressly empowered to execute necessary works for this purpose, and the works may be executed even on any adjacent land. If the occupier of the factory is not the owner of the whole building or if the owner of the commercial building does not occupy the whole of the building, such occupier or owner before executing any such works must notify the persons mentioned in Clause 14 (3) (a) and (b). In the case of a commercial building, notice must be given to "(a) every lessee of the whole or any part of the building whose lease is immediately derived from the estate or interest of the owner; and (b) the occupier of the building, or where different parts of the building are occupied by different persons each of those persons.

In the case of a factory, notice must be given to the immediate landlord of the occupier, or if he holds different

parts of the premises under different landlords to each of his immediate landlords. Moreover, in every case, notice must be served on the person to whom the occupier of factory premises or the owner of the commercial building, as the case may be, pays rent, and the latter person must pass on the notice to the person to whom he himself pays rent, and so on. There is a paramount right in the owner of a commercial building or occupier of a factory to execute the necessary works, and it is immaterial that he may have only a limited interest in the premises or that there are restrictive covenants affecting the property. In the case of a commercial building, necessary works may be executed by the owner even on other parts of the buildings and on adjacent land. If his right to execute works is reasonably exercised, no damages will be payable in respect of any damage caused to third persons. If the occupier of factory premises or the owner of a commercial building omits to take any action, he may be served with a notice requiring him to provide an approved air-raid shelter for the persons working or living in the premises. The notice will state the time within which the shelter must be provided; and this time will be calculated from the expiry of twenty-eight days after service of the notice, or from the date of the determination of any appeal against the notice. If such a notice is served on an occupier of factory premises who is not the owner of the whole of the premises, he must within fourteen days serve a copy of the notice on his immediate landlord or landlords.

#### Rights of Recoupment

If such a notice is served on the owner of a commercial building and he docs not occupy the whole building, a copy of the notice must within fourteen days be served on (a) every lessee of the whole or any part of the building whose lease is immediately derived from the estate or interest of the owner; and (b) the occupier of the building or, where there are different occupiers of different parts of the building, on each of such persons. In every case, however, a copy of the notice must be served on the person to whom rent is paid by the person on whom the notice has been served. Where an occupier of factory premises who is not the owner of the whole incurs expenses in executing such works he will enjoy certain rights in regard to the recoupment of such expenses. These provisions only apply when the occupier's tenancy is one, whether of the whole or part of the premises, which terminates within ten years after the completion of the works. On the expiry of his tenancy the occupier who has borne the initial expense will be entitled to a charge on the interest in the premises, which was expectant upon the termination of his tenancy, and the amount of the charge is to be calculated according to Clause 17 (2). The amount of the charge will be a sum which bears to the net ascertained cost of the works the proportion which so much of the said period of ten years which has still to run at the date of the termination of the tenancy bears to the whole of the said period of ten years. Thus if the tenancy ends after eight years, a fifth of the cost would be payable by the person with the interest expectant upon the termination of the tenancy just expired. There are also corresponding provisions, though of a somewhat different nature, where the owner of a commercial building executes works in any part of the building of which he is not the occupier. The occupier of the part in such a case will be entitled to recover from the owner compensation for any damage sustained by reason of any interference with his user of such part. Again, where the usefulness of any part of the commercial building is impaired by reason of the execution therein of any works by the owner of the building, the rent payable under every lease derived from the estate or interest of the owner, provided that the lease was existing at the date of the completion of the works and is of an affected part, is to be decreased. The decrease will be at an annual rate equal to the resulting diminution in the annual value of the part. On the other hand, where an owner of a commercial building who is also an occupier of the whole building has to incur expenses in executing works the rent payable under every lease derived from his estate or interest, will in a similar manner be liable to be increased. It is a condition precedent of that increase, however, that the owner should have served every person with the requisite notices required by the Bill to be served.

# Indian Ephedras

N 1928 an inquiry regarding the alkaloidal content of Indian ephedras, with a view to ascertaining if in India there could be a source of supply, was received from Great Britain. Prior to that date little attention had been paid to Indian ephedras, the world's requirements being entirely met from other sources. Chief of these was, at first, China (see C. & D., November 26, 1938, p. 585), but from 1925 Japanese inroads into that country occasioned market dislocations that became increasingly acute. For a time Spain provided an alternative source, and, as will be seen, the Spanish product came to be preferred in the London market. From similar causes this source also failed. Hence the attempt to find in India the supplies that could not be obtained elsewhere. Considerable difficulties were encountered, owing to the variations in ephedrine content of the different species of ephedra occurring in the same or different localities, but most of these have by now been successfully met, and it is probable that Indian ephedras may be able to hold their place in the markets even when competition is renewed from Spain and China. At all events, the present position is entirely different from what it was when, in 1928, as stated above, a request from this country prompted the investigation of specimens of Indian ephedra varieties.

#### Researches in India

The chief importance of the request was, not its outcome in England, but that it stimulated interest in indigenous ephedras at the chemical branch of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, United Provinces, and at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, India. The researches of the Institute were made public in a monograph published in 1931 over the names of S. Krishna, Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C., and T. P. Ghose, B.Sc. Three Indian species were found to have an ephedrine content sufficient to make commercial exploitation worth while. These were Ephedra nebrodensis, E. Gerardiana, and, to a lesser degree, E. intermedia. The two first-named do not differ by any well-marked character, and are grouped together by some botanists. On this question the authors quote the opinion of the Systematic Botanist at the Forest Research Institute, that the two should be regarded as distinct species. The following table shows the considerable differences in percentage of ephedrine content, not only between E. Gerardiana and E. nebrodensis, but also between specimens of the same species from different localities:—

|                     | I                 | E. Gerardian        | a              |                              | E. nebrodensis          |                |  |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--|
|                     | Chakrata<br>U. P. | Baramula<br>Kashmir | Phari<br>Tibet | Razmak<br>N. Wazi-<br>ristan | Shingarh<br>Baluchistan | Lahoul<br>Kulu |  |
| May-June<br>October | 0·56<br>0·69      | 0·39<br>0·54        | 0.1            | 1.43                         | 1.32                    | 1.60<br>1.93   |  |

E. Gerardiana is a low, rigid, nearly erect shrub, usually one to two feet high, with stems up to one inch in diameter, grooved branchlets, and internodes one to one-and-a-half inches long. Male spikes are usually solitary or in pairs; female spikes solitary. In E. intermedia the internodes are one to two-and-a-half inches in length, rough to the touch. Male spikes are numerous and in dense spikes at the nodes, female spikes often whorled at the nodes. Another variety, E. foliata, has a negligible ephedrine content.

#### Extraction and Assay

In examining the Indian ephedras for their ephedrine content the following method of assay was finally adopted as the most suitable. 100 gm. of air-dried (containing about 5 per cent. of moisture) and finely powdered green stems of the drug was treated with 400 c.c. of a mixture of three parts of ether and one part of chloroform. After two hours, 50 c.c. of ammonia (three parts of 0.880 ammonia and one part of water) was added, and the mixture thoroughly shaken and kept overnight. Three such treatments were given successively. The combined extracts were distilled to remove the bulk of the solvent, and the residue was extracted with portions of 75, 60, 60 and 50 c.c. of 1.5 per cent. hydrochloric acid. The combined acid extract was filtered, made strongly alkaline with potassium carbonate, and almost satu-

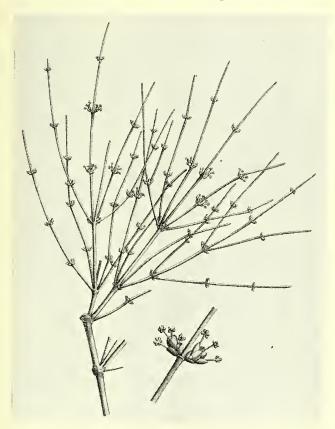
rated with common salt. The alkaloids thus liberated were extracted four times with ether, and the ether solution filtered through absorbent cotton previously soaked in ether. The bulk of the ether was then distilled and the residue allowed to evaporate at room temperature. Excess of N/10 hydrochloric acid was added to the residue, and the excess titrated against N/10 sodium hydroxide, using methyl orange as indicator. From the titration values the total amount of alkaloid present was calculated on the basis of pure ephedrine. The alkaloids were again extracted with ether following titration (and after being made alkaline) and converted into their hydrochlorides by treatment with alcoholic hydrochloric acid. The hydrochlorides were dried over calcium chloride and caustic potash in a vacuum desiccator and, finally, ephedrine hydrochloride was isolated from the mixed hydrochlorides by treatment with dry chloroform, in which the former is practically insoluble. The pure ephedrine hydrochloride obtained in this manner was dried and weighed. The results given in the following table are therefore based on the weight of ephedrine hydrochloride actually isolated from the crude drug. Two samples of Chinese ephedras (*Ephedra equisitina* and *E. sinica*) supplied by Prof. B. E. Read (Peking Union Medical College) were analysed under identical conditions, and the results obtained are included in the following table for comparison:—

| Species                             | LOCALITY OF COLLECTION   | Month of<br>Collection  | Total<br>Alka-<br>Loids<br>%   | EPHE-<br>DRINE<br>%  |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Ephedra foliata                     | Lahore   |   | 0.03   | nil  |
| E. intermedia                       | Razmak Dattakhel Shingarh (Baluchistan) Zarghat (Baluchistan) Pangi (Bashahr) Spiti (Kangra) Gilgit (Kashmir) Nibat Astor (Kashmir) Kargil (Kashmir) Chini Range (Bashahr Division)  | Aug. 1928<br>Sept. 1928<br>Sept. 1929<br>Sept. 1929<br>July ",<br>June ",<br>July ",<br>July ",<br>July ",<br>May ",                            | 0·17<br>0·12<br>0·42<br>0·90<br>1·62<br>1·20<br>0·67<br>0·75<br>1·17<br>2·33   | 0·11<br>0·09<br>0·19<br>0·48<br>0·07<br>0·05<br>—<br>0·08<br>0·05<br>0·38  |
| E. Gerardiana and<br>E. nebrodensis | Razmak (Waziristan) Shahidum (Baluchistan) Sari (Baluchistan) Shingarh (Baluchistan) Zarghat Narang (Kagan) Dhattamulla (Kashmir) Phari (Tibet frontier) Chakrata Hazara Baramula (Kashmir) Lahoul Plas Kohistan (Trans frontier) Kagan valley Kagan | May 1929 Aug. " Aug. " Aug. ", Sept. ", Aug. ", Aug. ", Aug. ", Nov. 1929 May 1928 Nov. 1929 Oct. 1929 Sept. 1928 July 1928 Oct. 1929 Oct. 1929 | 1.97<br>1.40<br>1.31<br>1.67<br>1.34<br>1.93<br>1.22<br>0.29<br>0.93<br>0.74<br>1.28<br>2.79<br>1.14<br>1.83<br>2.15 | 1.43<br>0.98<br>0.90<br>1.12<br>0.96<br>1.30<br>0.68<br>0.10<br>0.72<br>0.48<br>0.80<br>1.93<br>0.84<br>1.23<br>1.52 |
| E. equisitina                       | China  | _   | 1.58   | 0.98   |
| E. sinica                           | China  | _   | 1.28   | 0.63   |

Further study was directed to determine the content of ephedrine compared with total alkaloids, which, of course, include pseudo-ephedrine. In E. intermedia this was found to vary from 4 to 53 per cent. in a total alkaloidal content varying inversely from 0.42 to 1.6 (the smaller the total yield the greater the percentage of ephedrine). In E. nebrodensis both yield and proportion of ephedrine were more constant, the former varying between 1.31 and 2.56 per cent., and the latter between 61.7 and 71.6 per cent. The position was similar in respect of E. Gerardiana. The results for the proportion of ephedrine in total alkaloids as recorded are slightly different from those obtained by Read and Feng ("Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," 1928, 17, 1189) for Indian ephedras (E. intermedia shown to contain 30-40 per cent. of total alkaloids). This difference is explained as due to the different method of estimating the amount of ephedrine.

#### Effect of Climatic Conditions

It has been noticed that the ephedrine content of Chinese ephedras varies with the altitude of the locality where the ephedras grow. Results obtained with Indian specimens indicate that the altitude has no apparent connexion with their ephedrine content. Rainfall, however, seems to have a certain bearing upon it, for the greater the annual rainfall the smaller the alkaloidal content. The amount of ephedrine found in the



Ephedra Gerardiana

plant varies also with the time of the year when the collection is made. To study the seasonal variation of alkaloidal content, monthly collections of the three species were obtained from different localities in India and assayed. The first collection was made in April, when the plant brings out new shoots, and collection was carried on through the months when it flowers, till its mature period in October-November, after which the plant begins to show signs of withering. The writers quote Read's conclusion that "there is a progressive increase in the content of ephedrine in Ephedra sinica and E. equisitina, so that from spring to autumn there is an increase of about 200 per cent. This strongly supports the old Chinese custom of collecting the drug in the autumn." From the results obtained by Krishna and Ghose, it appears that the variation of the alkaloid from April to November in the Indian ephedras is not so great, nor is the variation so uniform as shown by Read. In all the cases studied the ephedrine content decreased from the beginning of May, going steadily down during the rainy months till it reached its lowest point in August. From this point onwards the alkaloid increased to a maximum in October-November, when it fell again during the cold months. The effect of storage on the ephedrine content of the drug was also studied. It appears that if the drug is thoroughly air-dried and stored in a dry place to prevent bacterial growth it can be kept for a reasonably long period without any diminution in its ephedrine content.

#### Large-Scale Extraction

A difficulty that has hitherto attended its extraction has been the fact that the alkaloid is decomposed by heat and is easily transformed in contact with acids into the isomeric alkaloid pseudo-ephedrine. To prevent formation of this compound it is usual to extract the drug with chloroform, alcohol or ether in the cold. For large-scale extraction any method necessitating the use of expensive solvents is impracticable.

An attempt was therefore made to extract the alkaloids by means of dilute hydrochloric acid in cold solution. Using dilute acid (0.5 per cent.) it was found possible to extract the alkaloid almost completely, results comparing favourably with assay results. No decomposition was observed when the acid extract was neutralised with sodium carbonate and later evaporated on a water bath to a small bulk. The following method gave the most satisfactory results on a large scale. One kilo. of the finely-powdered plant (consisting of green twigs only) was macerated with 5 litres of cold 0.5 per cent. hydrochloric acid and kept overnight, and the acid extract then squeezed out. The operation was repeated twice, using 3 litres of acid each time. The mixed acid extract (11 litres) was filtered and neutralised with sodium carbonate till it was just neutral to congo, but acidic to litmus. It was then evaporated on the water bath to about 800 c.c., and later made strongly alkaline with sodium carbonate. The precipitate formed was separated and washed with a little water and the washings were added to the filtrate. To the latter, which contained the bulk of the alkaloids, a large amount of common salt was added, and the whole was extracted four times with ether. The solvent was removed by distillation. The alkaloidal residue was then converted into the hydrochloride and the solution was concentrated by evaporation at 45-50° C.,



Ephedra nebrodensis

when the hydrochlorides crystallised out. These were treated with dry chloroform to dissolve the hydrochlorides of other bases present (chiefly pseudo-ephedrine).

#### Commerce in Indian Ephedras

Records show that the earliest commercial bulk imports of ephedra herb from any source were landed in the United Kingdom in 1925 and 1926; the quantities were, however, small compared with the tonnage handled in recent years. For some years the Spanish product was preferred on this market, the quality of the shipments being usually better and more stan-

dardised than that of the Chinese article. In normal times these two sources supplied the bulk of the world's requirements, but the civil war in Spain interrupted shipments from that source, and for the past two years they have gradually dwindled to the point of extinction. China shipments then temporarily increased considerably; but, in due course, exports from that source also were interrupted by the war in that country, and only comparatively moderate consignments have been shipped during recent months. With the two main supplies practically cut off, the Indian article has come to the front prominently, and shipments from our Eastern Empire have during the past two years been particularly heavy to this market, the United States of America and European markets generally. In normal times shipment quotations for the herb were about £20 per ton, c.i.f., London, on the basis of I per

cent. alkaloid content. Early in 1937 the price gradually advanced. With the partial stoppage of regular shipments from China, the value of the herb further increased, and by about September-October of that year any available bulk supplies were quoted as high at £45 to £55 per ton, c.i.f. London; the current quotation for Indian is in the region of £26 to £28 per ton, c.i.f. The quality of the herb from this source has shown a marked improvement of late, and now usually tests up to the necessary I per cent. There are but few quotations for Spanish or Chinese at the moment. The herb is packed in pressed bales, weighing from two to three hundredweight, with the average consignment about twenty tons. No figures of imports into this country are available, but there is no doubt landings have increased during the past four years. The number of consumers is limited, and most of them purchase direct from the sources.

# Protein Testing Solutions

By Sidney J. Hopkins, Ph.C.

T has been known for many years that certain people are sensitive to various protein substances, and that these individuals differ from normal people in their reactions to these proteins. Hay fever, and the nettle rash that sometimes follows the eating of strawberries are two familiar examples. (The subject of hay fever and protein therapy was dealt with extensively in the C. & D., June 4, 1938, p. 649 et seq.) The exact mechanism by which sensitisation arises is still somewhat obscure, but it appears that it occurs by the direct absorption of protein material into the blood stream, as by inhalation and absorption by the lungs and nasal membranes. It may be that some degree of sensitisation also arises by the absorption of extremely small amounts of undigested protein from the alimentary canal, as this is thought possible in cases of abnormal digestion, or when an inflammation of the membranes of the digestive tract is present, which allows the sensitising protein to pass through. It is interesting to note that the recipient of blood in a transfusion may acquire an allergy from a sensitive donor. In order to identify the causative protein, testing solutions have been prepared, and their use depends on the fact that the protein gives rise to a local reaction when brought into contact with the lower layers of the skin. These testing solutions are applied to the skin, either by scarification or by intradermal injection, and a positive result is shown by the development of a white or pinkish wheal, surrounded by an area of crythema. The reactions also depend to some extent on the protein causing them. Thus, generally speaking, pollen reactions are the most definite, followed by animal proteins, and then the food proteins, while bacterial proteins as a rule only give slight reactions.

The testing solutions are generally prepared by extracting the protein, or substances containing it, with various solvents. Every manufacturer, of course, has his own methods, but usually some kind of saline solution is used. The following are typical examples of such solvents:—

(t) Normal saline.

| ( )     |               |      |      |    |           |
|---------|---------------|------|------|----|-----------|
| (2) Alk | aline saline: | _    |      |    |           |
| So      | dium bicarbo  | mate |      |    | 0.25 gm.  |
| So      | dium chloride | 2    | <br> |    | 0.5 gm.   |
| Di      | stilled water |      | <br> | to | 100 mils. |

- (3) Buffered saline:—
  Potassium acid phosphate ... o.o36 gm.
  Sodium phosphate ... o.143 gm.
  Sodium chloride ... o.5 gm.
  Distilled water ... to 100 mils,
- (4) Glycerinated buffer solution:—
  Potassium acid phosphate ... o.4 gm.
  Sodium phosphate ... ... 2.0 gm.
  Glycerin ... ... 50 mils
  Distilled water ... ... to 100 mils.
- (5) Glycerinated saline solution:—
  Sodium chloride ... ... 6 per cent.
  Glycerin ... ... ... ... ... 46 per cent.
  Distilled water ... ... to 100 per cent.

The solutions obtained by extraction with normal saline are usually quite active, but they do not retain this activity for any length of time. For this reason the use of normal saline is confined chiefly to extractions to which a stabilising agent is

to be added later, or for the extemporaneous preparation of a single testing solution. Glycerinated solutions are very good solvents, and have the additional advantage of retaining their activity for a long time. Each substance to be extracted must be treated in an appropriate manner. Thus cereals, nuts and seeds are first shelled (when necessary), ground to fine powder, dried and extracted with toluene, ether, carbon tetrachloride or some other solvent in order to remove any fat. In the case of meat and fish, any obvious fat, fibres, etc., are removed, and the residue is ground up and defatted as outlined above. With hairs and feathers, and horse, sheep or other animal dander, the crude material is ground to powder, defatted, dried and extracted, or alternatively the material may be washed with ether and the separated particles of dander then treated with the solvents. Fruit and vegetables may be crushed and pulped, mixed with the extracting fluid and macerated under toluene. Milk requires special treatment, and one method is as follows:—The fat is removed by means of a centrifuge and some solution of rennet is added. The liquid is warmed to about 37° C. for some time, when the casein is precipitated, and is removed by filtration. The filtrate is neutralised by sodium bicarbonate, and sterilised by filtration. For solutions of house dust the source of supply may be vacuum cleaner collections, or dust from a patient's own house may be used. The dust is desiccated, washed with toluene or ether, and then extracted with an alkaline solution for about three days.

The preparation of active pollen extracts is a special process. As a preliminary, the pollen is carefully dried, and any foreign matter is separated. The next step is to break down the structure of the pollen grains, either by means of a ball mill or by grinding with glass dust in contact with the extracting fluid, which frequently contains a large proportion of glycerin. The grinding and extraction are continued for about twelve to eighteen hours, and at the end of this period the undissolved cellular residue is separated by filtration or by means of a centrifuge. Subsequent treatment of these protein solutions may include concentration, dialysis, filtration, sterilisation, etc., but excessive manipulation is to be avoided, as a rapid loss of active protein can be expected after prolonged filtration, exposure to heat, etc. Frequently an antiseptic, such as phenol of the per cent, or its equivalent is added.

as phenol 0.4 per cent., or its equivalent, is added.

These testing solutions are sometimes standardised on the amount of nitrogen that they contain. Not all proteins lend themselves to routine assay in this connexion, in which case the strength may be expressed in terms of the dilution of the original material. The nitrogen may be estimated by precipitation with trichloracetic acid and methyl alcohol, or by precipitation with phosphotungstic acid. Pollen solutions may also be estimated in this way, or standardised in terms of the Noon unit, which represents the amount of extractive obtained from one milligramme of pollen. There appears to be no correlation between the size of grain and the amount of potent extractive that it yields, and there is some evidence that clinical activity does not always go hand in hand with nitrogen content. It has also been stated that the trichloracetic acid method of determining protein nitrogen is of greater value as a guide to activity than the phosphotungstic acid method. Thus it would appear that a really exact method of standardisation has yet to be devised.

# Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

#### 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, July 13

The easier feeling in the international political situation has brought with it the usual quieter tone in most markets. According to reports to hand, business has been moderate and routine in character. Values, however, continue mostly fully steady. The Pharmaceutical Chemicals markets report average trade and steady conditions. The duty on imports of foreign Corrosive Sublimate has been increased to 2s. per lb. There is no change in makers' prices for this or any other Mercurials. If reports are correct, the tentative agreement to control sales prices of Santonin has now been ratified, but the scale of prices has not yet been published; it is likely to be based on the bulk minimum figure of 80 American dollars per kilog. Aspirin is stated to have been selling well and is steady; any movement in price of this product is likely to be upwards. Vanillin is quoted at unchanged Convention figures, but there seems to be some cutting.

#### Crude Drugs

Business in these commodities has been rather quieter during the past week. Values are mostly fully steady and London stocks remain small. Spot and shipment values for Agar continue firm at high figures, but business has been quieter. There has been a sharp advance in shipment quotations for new crop Curaçao Aloes; spot holders are reserved. Belladonna Root is short and very dear. Buchu sells slowly at former values. Shippers are maintaining their prices for this season's Cascara Sagrada, but little business has been booked for this market so far. Bergen reports quiet conditions continue in the shipment market for Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil. Spot values for Portuguese and Polish Ergot have advanced sharply. West African Ginger shows a further marked decline and remains quiet. Sudan Gum Acacia is steadier, with shipment quotations rather dearer. Jamaican Honey is firm on a slack off-season market. Hydrastis is maintained at the recent advance. Spot supplies of good test Jalap are short and very much dearer. New crop Lobelia Herb is quoted for shipment. Japanese Menthol has had a quiet week and is quoted about unchanged. Black Pepper shows a slight recovery. The poor stock of Rhubarb is firm at high prices. The shipment market for new crop Senega is firmer following the recent easier tone. Shellac is quoted at unchanged prices. Para Tonka Beans continue to decline in value, with the demand still negligible. Turmeric is firmer for both Madras finger and Rajapore.

#### Essential Oils

A rather patchy week of business is reported, with some products quite neglected. Anise (Star) remains dull on spot. Shipment prices for Cananga continue firm. Cassta is practically lifeless. Shipment offers of Ceylon Citronella are steadier, with little interest shown. Australian Eucalyptus shows a further slight advance on spot and the position generally continues firm. No trace of supplies of Ho (Shitu) on spot and no shipment offers. There has been very few firm shipment offers of Sicilian Lemon this week and shippers state the market is dearer and firm; spot quotations vary as to seller. Linseed is quoted cheaper. There appear to be isolated cheap sellers of bulk quantities of French Guinea Orange on spot. Japanese Peppermint has been rather quiet, with values for all positions unchanged. Spot and shipment quotations for Palmarosa are dearer and firm, with spot supplies very small.

#### Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

| Cen  | tre | Quoted   | Par  | July 6   | July 13   |
|--|-----|--|--|--|---|
| Amsterdam<br>Berlin<br>Brussels<br>Copenhagen<br>Lisbon<br>Madrid<br>Milan<br>Montreal<br>New York<br>Oslo<br>Paris<br>Prague<br>Stockholm<br>Warsaw<br>Zurich |     | FIS. to £ Mks, to £ Belgas to £ Kr. to £ Esc, to £ Ptas, to £ Dols, to £ Dols, to £ Kr. to £ Kr. to £ Kr. to £ Kr. to £ Zloty to £ Frs. to £ | 12·107 20·43 nominal 18·159 110 25·24½ 92·46 4·86½ nominal 18·159 124·21 164·25 18·150 43·38 45·2115 | 8·81 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11·66 27·53 22·40 110 nominal 89 4·68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4·68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 19·90 176 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub> nominal 19·40 24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 20·76 | 8-813<br>11-66<br>27-54<br>22-40<br>110<br>nominal<br>89<br>4-681<br>4-69<br>4-681<br>10-90<br>1762<br>nominal<br>19-40<br>243<br>20-77 |

Bank rate 2 per cent.

#### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

Rather more business is reported in some products. Mercurials are unchanged at makers' prices, with the import duty on corrosive sublimate increased to 2s. per  $l^{\rm h}$ .

ACETANILIDE.—Quiet, values steady: B.P. crystals and powder quoted at is. 7d. to is. 10½d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Dealers' prices are keen: crystals, two cwt., 9s. 4d.; one cwt., 9s. 8d.; less than one cwt., 1os. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

Ammonium ichihiosulphonate.—Scale of prices unchanged; one cwt., is.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., in 14-lb. tins; is. 8d., in 1-lb. tins; is. 10d., in 8-oz. tins; and 2s. 1d. per lb., in 4-oz. tins.

Aspirin.—Makers' scales of prices continue steady:—

| In containers  | ı lb.                                  | 2 lb.  | 4 lb.                                       | 7 lb.  | 14 lb.    | 28 lb.                                    |
|--|--|--|---|--|-----------|---|
| I lb, and under 4 lb 4 lb. and under 7 lb 7 lb. and under 14 lb 14 lb. and under 28 lb. 28 lb. and under 1 cwt. Not less than 1 cwt Not less than 1 cwt Not less than 10 cwt | s. d. 3 3 3 2 3 1 3 0 2 11 2 7 2 7 2 6 | s. d.<br>3 1½<br>3 0½<br>2 11½<br>2 10½<br>2 9½<br>2 6<br>2 5½<br>2 4½ | s. d.  3 01 2 111 2 101 2 91 2 51 2 51 2 41 | s. d.  2 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 -3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | s. d.<br> | s. d. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — |

The quotations for aspirin, powder and tablets, are subject to the following conditions:—Buyer not to resell any quantity at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at the time the resale is made, and, if he converts the aspirin into tablets, not to sell any quantity of tablets at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity at the time he sells the tablets.

Boric acid (B.P.).—Makers' prices continue steady: granulated, £36 10s.; crystals, £37 10s.; powder, £38 10s.; extra fine powder, £40 10s. per ton, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid to buyer's works on 1-ton minimum. Commercial quality, £8 per ton cheaper for all descriptions.

Bromides.—Makers' scales of prices steady: Potassium, B.P., five cwt., is. 8d.; one cwt., is. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s. per lb. Sodium, B.P., five cwt., is. 10d.; one cwt., is. 11d.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d. per lb. Ammonium, B.P., five cwt., is. 11d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb. net. Resale clause applies, 28-lb. parcels and one-cwt. cases free. Smaller quantities than 28 lb. at higher prices. Export quotations are maintained as follows: Potassium, B.P., five cwt., is. 4d.; one cwt., is. 4d. Sodium, B.P., five cwt., is. 5d.; one cwt., is. 5d. Ammonium, B.P., five cwt., is. 6d.; one cwt., is. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market is steady: British material quoted at is. old. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

Cocaine.—British makers' prices for wholesale bulk quantities are quoted as follows: Hydrochloride and Nitrate, 25 oz. and over, 29s. 6d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 30s. 9d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 31s. 9d. per oz. Pure, Citrate and Salicylate, 25 oz. and over, 32s. 6d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 33s. 6d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 34s. 6d. per oz., 16-oz. packages free. Smaller packing extra. The scale of prices applicable to distributors of smaller quantities is as follows: Hydrochloride and Nitrate, 8 oz., 34s. 1d.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 34s. 7d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 35s. 5d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 36s. 5d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 37s. 11d.; ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., 40s. 11d. per oz. Pure, Citrate and Salicylate, 8 oz., 36s. 1od.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 37s. 4d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 38s. 2d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 39s. 2d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 40s. 8d.; ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., 43s. 8d. per oz., packages extra. Resale: Sales subject to buyers undertaking not to resell any quantity below the scale of prices for such quantity current at the time of resale. Export prices vary according to destination.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Quoted unchanged: British material, 90 to 100 per cent., 92s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

Lactic acid (B.P.).—Rather quiet demand: in carboys, is, 4d. to is, 5d.; in winchesters and bottles, is, 6d. to is, 10½d. per lb., as to quantity.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Limited spot inquiry: ten cwt., 1s. 14d.; five cwt., 1s. 2d.; one cwt., 1s. 2dd.; less than one cwt., 1s. 3d.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Dealers' prices competitive: two cwt., 198. 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; one cwt., 198. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; 56 lb., 208. 2\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; small parcels, up to 208. 8d. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—Makers' prices unchanged: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, from 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 7d. up to 3s. per lb.,

PHENAZONE.—Market is dull: crystals, five cwt., 6s. 92d.; two cwt., 7s.; one cwt., 7s. 3d.; and less, up to 7s. 6d. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

Phenolphthalein.—Small inquiry: two cwt., 2s. 9d.; one cwt., 2s. 1od.; 28 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 3s. 1d.; 7 lb., 3s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

28. Iod.; 28 lb., 38.; 14 lb., 38. Id.; 7 lb., 38. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 38. 6d. per lb.

Photographic chemicals.—Home makers' prices are as follows: Amidol.—28 lb., 8s.; 14 lb., 8s. 9d. net; 7 lb., 9s. 6d., in free 7-lb. tins; under 7 lb., 12s. per lb., in free 1-lb. bottles, less 2½ per cent. monthly terms. Chilorquinol.—1-lb. bottles, 21s. per lb. Glycin.—7 lb., 10s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 13s. 6d. per lb. Hydroquinons.—56 lb., 4s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 5s.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; in 1-lb. bottles, 6s. 6d. de per lb. Metol.—28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 9s. 9d. net; 7 lb., 10s. 6d., tins free; 3 lb., 12s., bottles free; 1-lb. bottles, 12s. 6d. per lb., bottles free, less 2½ per cent. monthly terms. Alum (photographic quality).—1 cwt., 21s. per cwt.; 28 lb. for 6s. Gold chloride.—15-grain tubes, 45s. per doz. Macnesium powder.—10s. per lb. Paramidophenol hydrochilor.—8s. 6d. per lb., bottles free. Potassium ferricyanide.—14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 4d.; 1 lb., 2s. dd. per lb. Potassium metabisulphite.—One cwt, 8d.; 28 lb., 9d.; 14 lb., 10d.; 7 lb., 1s. per lb. Pyrogallic acid, cryst.—One cwt., 59 dd.; 56 lb., 8s.; 28 lb., 8s. 3d. net; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; less than 7 lb., 10s. 3d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. monthly account. Resale in small packages: 1-oz. bottles, 2s.; 4-oz., 5s. 3d.; 8-oz., 9s.; 16-oz. bottles, 26s. 1½d. each, less 33½ per cent. to the trade. Resublimed.—1-oz. bottles, 2s. 6d.; 4-oz., 6s. 6d.; 8-oz., 11s. 3d.; 16-oz. bottles, 2os. 3d. each, less 33½ per cent to the trade. Sodium carbonate, recryst.—5 cwt., 12s. 6d. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 15s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 1s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. Sodium hyposulphite, cubes, cryst.—5 cwt., 17s.; 1 cwt., 19s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. Sodium sulphite, recryst.—One cwt., 21s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 1s. 6d.; 26 lb. for 1s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. Sodium sulphite, recryst.—One cwt., 21s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 1s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. Sodium sulphite, recryst.—One cwt., 21s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 1s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. Sodium sulphit

Potassium permanganate (B.P.).—British makers' scale of prices for home trade is as follows: Not less than one cwt., 10½d.; not less than three cwt., 10d., in drums; not less than 5 cwt., 9¾d. in 1-cwt. drums and 9½d. in 5-cwt. drums, net, delivered buyer's station, drums free. Technical or commercial quality, one cwt., 96s.; three cwt., 91s. 6d.; five cwt., 89s.; one ton, 86s. 6d. per cwt., 10 tout drums in 1-cwt. drums.

QUININE SALTS.—Convention prices continue steady: sulphate, 2s. 3d.; bisulphate, 2s. 3d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 11d.; salicylate, 2s. 11\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 1od.; dihydrochloride, 3s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; hydropromide, 2s. 1od.; dihydropromide, 3s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; valerianate, 3s. 0\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; phosphate, 3s. 5\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; hydrophosphate, 4s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; alkaloid, 3s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. per oz., 100-oz. tins free, carriage paid on bulk quantities.

Saccharin.—Convention price for 550 is 49s. 6d. per lb., duty paid, with rebates for quantities.

Salicylic acid (B.P.).—Makers' prices unchanged: five cwt., is. 7d.; one cwt., is.  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 28 lb., is. iod.; i4 lb., is. iid.; 7 lb., 2s.  $0\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; 4 lb., 2s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.

SALOL.—Business small, quoted keenly: spot, crystals, two cwt., 2s.; one cwt., 2s. id.; 56 lb., 2s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 6d. per lb.; powder, 2\frac{3}{4}d. per lb. extra.

Santonin.—The news to hand this week indicates that the tentative agreement previously referred to has now been confirmed by all parties concerned. At the moment no scale of sales prices is available; it is expected in the course of the next few days, and it is anticipated the basic international price will be about 80 American dollars, ex store, for bulk quantities, with a scale of higher prices for smaller parcels. Prices for second-hand parcels in London have bardoned, with possible scalers at boat for second-hand hardened, with possible sellers at about £16 per kilog.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Quoted unchanged, business modest: one cwt., is. 4d.; smaller parcels, is. 5d. up to 2s. per lb., as to quantity.

Sodium diethylbarbiturate.—Scale of prices unchanged: spot, one cwt., 11s.; 28 lb., 11s. 3d.; 14 lb., 11s. 6d.; 7 lb., 11s. 9d.; smaller parcels, up to 12s. 3d. per lb.

Sodium salicylate (B.P.).—Makers' prices steady: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., is,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; one cwt., is, 6d.; 28 lb., is, 9d.; 14 lb., is.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 7 lb., is.  $11\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 1 lb., 2s. 4d. per lb.

Tariaric acid (B.P. crystals).—Market is steady: British makers quote at is. 14d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, dealers offering foreign materials at competitive prices.

Theobromine.—The scale of prices for Continental material continues steady, as follows: pure, less than 56 lb., 8s. 8½d.; 56 lb., 8s. 6½d.; one cwt., 8s. 4½d. per lb. Soda sal., less than 56 lb., 6s. rod.; 56 lb., 6s. 9d.; one cwt., 6s. 8d. per lb., delivered United Kingdom, duty paid. Cases and 5-lb. tins free. Smaller packings

THYMOL.—Synthetic, fine white, one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 4d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; less than 28 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb., tins extra; ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 5d.; 56 lb., 8s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 9s. 5d.; 14 lb., 10s. 6d. per lb.

Vanillin.—Convention prices unchanged: ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., IIs.; one cwt., IIs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 56 lb., IIs. 3d.; less, IIs. 6d. per lb.

#### Crude Drugs, etc.

Aconite root.—Small trade. Japanese, about 80s. and Napellus about 100s. per cwt., for small parcels.

AGAR.—Business on the quiet side with spot values firm and below cost of replacement. Shipment also firm but little doing, with bids refused. Spot, Kobe No. 1, 5s. 1d. and upwards, Kobe No. 2, from 4s. 1od.; and Yokohama No. 1, 4s. 9½d. per lb., ex store, duty paid. Shipment, Kobe No. 1, 4s. 7d.; No. 2, 4s. 5½d.; and Yokohama No. 1, 4s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f.

ALDES.—There has been a further spurt in this market, and at the moment no definite prices can be given. The source withdrew all former offers and might now accept orders for new crop from 180s. to 190s., c.i.f. Spot: holders reserved, but a few boxes might be sold at 180s. to 185s. per cwt. Cape, spot, in boxes, 47s. 6d.; shipment, 43s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Antimony.—Values maintained: Chinese, crude, spot, £41; shipment, July-August, £39, c.1.f. English regulus, £71 per ton, ex store. Belladonna.—Leaves, 55s.; root, firm and dearer, nominal at 90s.

per cwt., spot. BUCHU.—A few bales cleared at steady figures; shipment is at is. 3½d. to is. 4d., c.i.f. On spot, new crop is held for is. 5d. to is. 6d. per lb., and old crop, yellowish, is. 2d., and some medium to good old leaves are limited at 1s. 32d., ex store.

CAMPHOR.—A quiet business reported, with prices unchanged: Japanese monopoly BB brand, £7 10s. per 100 lb.; Japanese natural, spot, tablets, 2s. 5½d.; powder, 2s. 2½d.; slabs, 2s. 2½d. per lb., ex store; shipment, tablets, 2s. 1d.; powder, 1s. 10½d.; slabs, 1s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. English refined flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., ⅓ oz. and ¼ oz.,

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Still little interest in the shipment market: new crop, in minimum car-load lots, now at about 40s. per cwt., c.i.f.; spot, steady with 1938 bark, 52s.; 1937 bark, 57s. 6d.; and 1936 bark, 65s. per cwt., ex store.

Chamomiles.—Dealers quoting fair white, 150s. to 160s.; brownish, 110s, per cwt. New crop expected here about end of August.

CLOVES.-Values are slightly easier on the week, market quiet: Zanzibar, spot, 8\darkata, shipment, July-August, 7\darkata per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 7\darkata, shipment, July-August, 6\darkata d. per lb.,

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended July 8 were nil, and the deliveries 80, leaving a stock of 818. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 1,774, and the deliveries 1,236. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended July 8 were nil, and the deliveries 37, leaving a stock of 728. From January 1 to date the landings of Madagascar have been 1,231 and the deliveries 964.

COCOA BUTTER.—Market is dull: prime English, 82d. to 102d. per lb. Foreign,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., as to quantity and quality.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Rather quiet, values steady: spot, fine, 19s.; medium, 18s. 9d. per cwt.; shipment, halves, July-August, 17s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Cod-liver oil.—Bergen reports no improvement in shipping trade: finest Lofoten steam refined non-freezing medicinal oil, about 75s. to 77s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. Small lots, on spot, about 124s. per barrel, ex store, duty paid. British finest medicinal oil, 115s. per 25-gallon drum, delivered U.K., with rebates for 25 or more drums.

Derris Root.—Market is dull: 5 to 6 per cent. rotenone and 17 per cent. ether extract, 9d., duty paid, and 8 per cent. rotenone, 10d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 17 per cent. ether extract, 38s., c.i.f., and 4 per cent. rotenone, 62s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Powder: large bulk quantities might be slightly cheaper than the average quotations. tions: 5 per cent. rotenone, 1s. 3d., and 2.5 per cent. rotenone, 1s. per lb., ex store.

Ergor.—Dearer prices are again recorded, with spot supplies said to be limited. One source reports prospects of coming crop poor, but there is no confirmation of this: spot, Portuguese, up to 5s. 6d.; shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Polish, up to 4s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

GINGER.—Values for West African are again easier: spot, about 18s. 3d.; shipment, for arrival, 14s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, up to 65s.; medium bold, in bags, about 40s.; small grinding in bags about 32s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Gum Acacia.—Market is rather firmer: Kordofan, cleaned sorts, spot, 45s.; shipment, 43s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Henbane.—Market is very steady: small spot parcels are quoted from 62s, 6d. to 65s, per cwt., ex store.

HENNA.—Bulk quantities offering at keen prices: new crop green

Exports from Egypt during January-October, 1938, totalled 186 metric tons compared with 298 metric tons in the corresponding period of 1937.

Honey.—Spot values for Jamaican firm. Business, as is usual at this time of the year, is slack: spot, Jamaican dark manufacturing, 32s. up to 42s. 6d. per cwt. for pale set. Canadian, about 42s. to 45s. per cwt. Californian, white clover, 47s. 6d., duty paid. Small lots of all descriptions at higher prices.

HYDRASTIS.—Values quite steady, moderate business: U.S.P., spot, about 13s. 6d.; shipment, 13s. per lb., c.i.f. High test root, spot, 14s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

IPECACUANHA.—A little trade moving at steady prices: Matto Grosso, B.P., spot, 6s. 9d. to 7s., as to test; shipment, from 6s. 5d. to 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Carthagena, 5s. per lb., ex store. Matto Grosso, not quite up to B.P. standard, at about 6s. 4½d. per lb., ex store.

JALAR.—Market is firm and sharply dearer, with supplies limited: quoted from 9d. up to 1s. 4d. per lb., as to test.

LOBELIA HERB.—Remains quiet: spot parcels in the region of 64d. to 62d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, new crop, 5d. per lb., c.i.f.

Manna.—About steady, business small: finest selected flake, in 1-lb. tins, 3s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

MENTHOL.—The Japanese product is quoted about level on the week; business on the quiet side. K/S brands, spot, 12s. 3d. to 12s. 4½d.; shipment, July-August, 10s. 4½d. to 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Re-sellers, 10s. 3d., c.i.f. Chinese, spot, 11s. 4½d. and in fair demand; shipment, July-August, 9s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. French, duty paid, 10s. 6d.; shipment, 9s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f., with some business recorded.

MERCURY.—Spanish-Italian metal continues steady: f.o.b. Continent, 76 dollars; c.i.f. London, £16 6s.; and ex store, London, £16 10s. per bottle.

OPIUM.—Steady, demand quiet: Turkish, 13 per cent., 1s. 2d.; Bulgarian, 15 per cent., 1s. 2d. in original cases; Iranian, 12 per cent., 1s. 1d. per unit, landed and duty paid.

Orange Peel.—Business of small account: bitter quarters are in short supply and held for 9d., and bitter ribbons for 8d. per lb., ex store.

Pepper.—Values show a small recovery this week, market steady: Lampong, in bond, 2<sub>16</sub>-d.; shipment, August-October, 2<sub>16</sub>-d.; October-December, 2<sub>16</sub>-d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4d.; shipment, August-October, 31s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.; shipment, August-October, 31s., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 2\(\frac{1}{6}\)d.; shipment, August-October, 3\(\frac{3}{6}\)d.; October-December, 3\(\frac{3}{6}\)d.; c.i.f. London Terminal Market: Black, July, 2\(\frac{1}{6}\)d.; October, 2\(\frac{1}{6}\)d.; December, 2\(\frac{1}{6}\)d.; White, July, 2\(\frac{1}{6}\)d.; October, 3\(\frac{1}{6}\)d.; December, 3\(\frac{3}{6}\)d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—Market is slightly easier: spot, 7\deltad. per lb.; shipment, July-August, 65s. 6d.; August-September, 64s. per cwt., c.i.f.

QUASSIA CHIPS.—Dealers are quoting small spot parcels at about 22s. od. per cwt., ex store.

QUILLAIA BARK.—Limited inquiry, market steady: spot, whole bark, about 38s., and crushed, fully 40s. per cwt., ex store.

RED POPPY FLOWERS.—Recent arrival of new crop quoted at 2s. 5d. per lb., ex store.

Rhubarb.—Market continues very firm as quoted. The selection of goods is now very restricted: rough round fully 2s. 4d. and up to 2s. 6d. for best available. Shensi, small to medium, of poorish quality, 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d.; Shensi pickings, 4s. 3d. Canton pickings, a few cases only, 3s. 6d. per lb. One shipment offer of rough round, ordinary quality, at 2s. per lb., c.i.f., from Hong Kong.

RUBBER.—Limited business reported, values level on the week: standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot,  $8\frac{3}{16}$ d.; July,  $8\frac{3}{16}$ d.; August,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; September,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; October-December,  $8\frac{1}{16}$ d.; January-March,  $8\frac{3}{8}$ d. per lb

Ib.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spot, duty paid, Spanish, 798.; Bulgarian, 428 6d.; Russian, 428. Canary.—Market quiet. Prices quoted, spot, duty paid, are: Mazagan, 138. 9d.; Morocco, 128. 9d.; Turkish, 128. 3d.; Plate, 118. 6d.; Spanish, 368. to 458. Caraway.—Dutch, spot, duty paid, 478.; 418. 9d. quoted f.o.b. Holland. Coriander.—Morocco new crop on spot has dropped to 148. 3d. duty paid and 138. in bond. The shipment market is dearer, 118. 3d., c.i.f., now quoted. Cumin.—Spot, duty paid, Morocco has been sold at 408.; new crop for prompt shipment quoted at 358. 6d., c.i.f. No business reported at this figure. New crop Malta will be ready for shipment in August, 528. 6d., c.i.f. quoted. Old crop is offering at 458., c.i.f. Dill..—Indian, 11 per cent., spot, 178. 6d. Fennel.—Spot, Indian, 2 per cent., 308.; Iran, 258. to 268., in bond. Fenugreek.—Spot, Indian, 128. 3d.; Morocco, new crop, 118. 6d., duty paid. Mustard.—English, 258. to 338., according to quality.

Senega.—Rather firmer conditions in some quarters. Shipment business in new crop, July-August, reported done at 2s. o\dd., c.i.f., but 2s. 1d. up to 2s. 2d., c.i.f., is now being asked. Spot, odd bales from 3s. 4\dd. to 3s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

Senna.—Values for all descriptions are quite steady, with business rather slow. Tinnevelly leaves: spot supplies continue small, and shipments of the new crop are now awaited. There has been some export orders in the market for prime green leaves, but in some instances these have not so far been covered owing to the absence of supplies. Spot quotations as follows: good bold No. 1 at 7d.; ordinary No. 1 at 5d.; No. 2 at 3\(^3\)d.; No. 3 at 2\(^3\)d.; No. 4 at 2\(^3\)d. Tinnevelly hand-picked pods: pale selected getting scarce at 5\(^3\)d. 6d. per lb.; darker quality in better supply at 3\(^3\)d.-4\(^3\)d. per lb. Fa.q. pods offered at 2\(^3\)d. per lb. Alexandrian hand-picked pods: no further shipments of really fine bold selected have arrived, and it would appear that we have already received the bulk of the best quality grown this season, and future shipments will tend to show a smaller sized pod and of inferior colour. Spot quotations for new crop: fair to good greenish No. 1 quality at 4s.; No. 2 at 3s. 3d.; No. 3 at 2s. per lb.; with a few bales of poorly graded available at

is, 6d, per lb. Old crop pods offering at is, to is, 6d, per lb.,  $\ensuremath{\text{ex}}$  wharf, London.

SHELLAC.—Values level on week, business quiet: standard TN orange, 35s. to 38s; July, 35s. 3d.; August, 35s. 9d.; October, 36s. 3d.; fine orange, 52s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.; pure button, 45s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. For arrival, TN, July-August, 34s. 6d., c.i.f.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—A routine spot trade: 5-lb. wired bundles, selected quality, about is. 4½d. to is. 5d. per lb., ex store.

SQUILL.—Dealers' prices steady: good white from 26s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt. Some Maltese, yellowish, at about 22s. 6d. per cwt.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES.—Occasional small spot trade at about 35s. to 42s, 6d. per cwt., as to quality.

Tonka beans.—Business in this product remains dull; again quoted easier for bulk quantities: bulk supplies of fair frosted Para beans at about 18. 8d. to 18. 10½d. per lb., ex store; shipment, 18. 4d., c.i.f.

Tragacanth.—Market quiet, values for all grades of gum unchanged: finest selected white ribbon, £60; No. 1, white, £55 to £57 ios.; No. 2, white, £50 to £53; No. 3, white, £35 to £42 ios.; amber leaf, £32; cleaned amber sorts, £16; brown to amber leaf, £11 ios.; red leaf, £9 to £10; hoggy, £6 to £7 per cwt., ex store.

Turmeric.—Market firm. Spot: Madras, finger, 29s., business done; Rajapore, 30s. For shipment, July-August, Madras, 27s., c.i.f. Rajapore, 27s. 6d., c.i.f.

 $V_{ALERIAN\ ROOT.}$ —Dealers are quoting spot parcels at about 37s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

Per cwt., ex store.

Waxes.—Bees'.—Market is fairly steady; shipment quotations slightly cheaper. Japanese wax is quoted dearer: Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 100s.; shipment, 96s., c.i.f. Benguella, 90s., in bond; shipment, 85s., c.i.f. Conakry, 90s., in bond; shipment, 85s., c.i.f. Japanese; spot, 75s., duty paid; shipment, July-August, 59s. per cwt., c.i.f., for first three brands. Madagascar, F.d.e., 92s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, new crop, July-August, 78s. 6d., c.i.f. Carnauba.—Rather more inquiry recorded: fatty grey, spot, 145s.; afloat, 140s.; shipment, July-August, 140s., c.i.f. Chalky, grey, spot, 137s. 6d.; shipment, July-August, 135s., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality, 195s.; shipment, July-August, 182s. 6d.; Mediana, spot, 180s.; shipment, 180s. per cwt.

#### Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

A MODERATE volume of business is reported this week. Ceylon citronella is steadier for shipment, but business is poor. Eucalyptus is slightly dearer again and very firm. Sicilian lemon is dearer for shipment. Japanese peppermint is steady but quiet. Palmarosa is dearer, spot and forward.

Almond.—Rather steadier with prices for bulk quantities slightly better: English-made cwt. lots, 2s. 3d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 9d. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, 2s. 4\frac{3}{4}d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. per lb. French bitter, 6s. to 6s. 1\frac{3}{4}d. per lb.

Anise (star).—Small spot business, shipment market dull: spot, leads, 3s. 3\frac{1}{4}d.; tins, 3s.; drums, 2s. 11d. per lb., ex store; shipment, tins, 2s. 8d.; drums, 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. per lb., c.i.f.

Bergamor.—First-hand importers state the Consortium shipment quotation is about 15s. per lb., c.i.f., in coppers. Spot values are from 15s. 3d. for genuine oil, with blended oils at cheaper prices.

Bois de Rose.—Market is quiet, values unchanged: Brazilian, spot, drums, from 5s. 9d.; smaller lots, up to 6s. 3d.; shipment, 5s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

CAJUPUT.—A small trade reported: B.P., is. iod. to 2s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity.

Camphor.—Spot stocks continue negligible; small repacked lots would be worth about 240s, per cwt. No shipment offers.

Cananga.—Rather more inquiry reported; shipment market firm: about 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d., according to quantity and packing; shipment about 4s. 1½d. per lb., c.i.f.

Cassia.—Still hardly any inquiry for this oil: spot, leads about 3s. id. and drums at 3s.; shipment, tins, 2s. 8d.; drums, 2s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

Cedarwood.—Steady but rather quiet: African, in drums, 11½d.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 4d. per lb. American, in drums, 11½d.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 4d. per lb.

CINNAMON LEAF.—Average spot trade in small parcels: Ceylon oil, repacked in limited quantities, about 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

CITRONELLA.—Shipment quotations for Ceylon oil are reported a little better, but there is not much interest in the market: Ceylon, spot, drums, from 1s. 6\frac{3}{2}d.; smaller parcels, up to 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.; shipment, drums, 1s. 0\frac{3}{2}d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. for bulk quantities. Java, spot, drums, about 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s.; shipment, drums, about 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Usual spot trade in modest quantities, market steady: Madagascar, spot, drums, 2s. 7d. per lb., if available; smaller parcels up to 3s. 3d. English distilled, 4s. 3d. up to 4s. 9d. per lb., as to quality and quantity, ex store.

EUGALYFIUS.—Spot stocks are held for full prices; market generally very firm: shipment offers for October dispatched only:

Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .; drums, 1s.  $6\frac{3}{4}d$ .; 80 to 85 per cent., tins, 1s. 9d. per lb., ex store, with higher prices for small lots; shipment, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, 1s. 6d.; drums, 1s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ .; 80 to 85 per cent., tins, 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .; drums, 1s.  $7\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb., c.i.f.

Ho (shiu).—It is difficult to locate even small parcels on spot, values nominal: no shipment offers.

Lemon.—Information available from the leading shippers this week is again very scant and indicates a firmer market. It is stated that business to a number of destinations has been good and there has been a fair amount of speculative buying. It is added that at no time this season have stocks been up to normal and that they are now at an unusually low level, with only the Verdelli production to come in. A number of shippers are not quoting firm, and some of those who have stocks here on consignment have issued instructions that sales are not to be made without their acceptance. The few shippent offers noted for B.P. quality oil range from 12s. 6d, to 12s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f., at which figures no one is interested. On spot a sale of a limited quantity of a good brand of oil was made at 11s. 9d., but that price has since been withdrawn. Outside consignment stocks, the amount of oil here seems to be quite small, but the position is being relieved by the sale in good volume of Californian cold-pressed oil, supplies of which are selling freely as they arrive here. Californian oil, distilled, regular quality, is quoted unchanged at 1 dollar 29 cents per lb., landed in small drums. Californian cold-pressed, in cases, 2 dollars 13 cents (about 9s. 1½d.) per lb., with supplies afloat awaited.

Lemongrass.—Shipment quotations are dearer, but market remains dull: spot, is.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 2s., as to quantity; shipment, about is.  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb., c.i.f.

LIME.—A quiet business moving on spot, with values about steady: West Indian distilled oil, spot, from 13s. 3d. up to 14s. per\_lb., as to quantity.

LINSEED.—At the decline the market is steadier: raw, naked, spot, in small quantities, 26s. 6d. per cwt.; August, in bulk, 24s. Boiled oil, spot, 29s. 6d. per cwt.

OLIVE.—A moderate business is reported, with values unchanged: B.P., I per cent., 58. 10½d. per gallon, in drums. Edible quality, ten I-gallon tins, in cases, 80s.; twenty ½-gallon tins, in cases, 82s. per case; drums, 6s. per gallon, ex store.

Orange.—While most spot holders of French Guinea oil report they are obtaining market prices, there seem to be one or two very cheap sellers of bulk quantities in drums, the figure mentioned having no relation to current shipment quotations: good oil in drums about 2s. 9d. and up to 3s. 3d. for repacked lots. The shipment market steady at 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums, with offers restricted: Californian, in small drums or two or more cases, 58 cents per lb., ex store. Florida, cold-pressed, is quoted at about 70 cents per lb., in drums, c.i.f., London.

Palmarosa.—Market is quoted dearer. Very small spot stocks might be had at 8s. 6d., ex store; shipment offers are now firm at 8s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

Patchoull.—Spot quotations are maintained but demand slow; supplies continue small: Singapore, spot, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; shipment, nothing definite offered. Seychelles, spot, from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. Java, about 9s. 3d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Business has been very ordinary this week, with values for all positions about maintained: spot, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d., as to seller. Japanese shippers quote July-August at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d., c.i.f., with re-sellers of June-July at 4s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. Chinese, spot, 4s. 4½d. per lb. American natural oil, in drums, is unchanged and quiet: quoted at 2 dollars 15 cents to 2 dollars 25 cents per lb., c.i.f.

ROSEMARY.—A limited spot trade: Spanish quoted at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity. Tunis, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., landed, as to quantity.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, in one-case lots, steady at 20s. 6d. per lb., East Indian, produced outside the province of Mysore, 16s. 7½d. to 17s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., in bulk quantities. English-made West Indian, 7s. 3d. per lb. Australian, steady at 15s. 3d. per lb for 7-lb tins, one case at 14s. 9d. and five cases at 14s. 6d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—Rather quiet: best quality natural oil at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity. Other grades at cheaper prices. The source indicates firmer shipment prices are to be expected.

Spearmint.—A limited inquiry with some oils quoted cheaply: U.S.P. oil, spot, about 9s. 1½d.; shipment, 8s. per lb., c.i.f.

Spike.—Rather more inquiry: genuine Spanish product is quoted at about 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

TI-TREE.—Market is firm: spot, from 52s. 6d. up to 6os. for single gallon tins.

Turpentine (American).—Market continues steady: London, 33s.; Hull, 34s. 3d.; Liverpool, 35s. London stocks on July 8, 15,672 barrels.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d.; Java, about 13s. per lb., ex store.

Wormseed.—U.S.P. oil, spot, about 9s. 10½d.; shipment, 9s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f. The source reports market is firm on short supply.

#### Commercial Notes

U.S.A. Camphor Imports.—Arrivals during January-March, 1939, and the corresponding period of 1938, were as follows:—

| Description                                     |  |  | 19                          | 38                                | 1939                                 |                                   |  |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Natural, crude<br>Natural, refined<br>Synthetic |  |  | Lb. 223,414 284,665 250,960 | \$<br>70,751<br>137,874<br>85,384 | Lb.<br>138,890<br>189,394<br>329,827 | \$<br>39,143<br>79,644<br>117,609 |  |

U.S.A. Glandular Products Industry.—The total value of exports to all destinations continue to increase. Details of destinations during the past four years are as follows:—

| Destination           | 1938    | 1937    | 1936    | 1935    |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                       | ş       | \$      | \$      | \$      |
| Germany               |         | 5,172   | 44,194  | 21,332  |
| Italy                 |         | 22,216  | 28,030  | 49,874  |
| Switzerland           |         | 6,381   | 7,538   | _       |
| United Kingdom        |         | 104,026 | 93,064  | 112,400 |
| Canada                |         | 142,250 | 100,993 | 79,703  |
| Panama                |         | 6,560   | 7,614   | 6,989   |
| Mexico                |         | 55,928  | 49,550  | 14,764  |
| El Salvador           |         | -       | _       | _       |
| Cuba                  |         | 70,708  | 58,713  | 50,176  |
| Argentina             |         | 112,711 | 35,226  | 34,834  |
| Brazil                |         | 82,738  | 44,761  | 59,868  |
| Colombia              |         | 36,032  | 27,562  | 22,911  |
| Peru                  |         | 10,576  | _       | -       |
| Venezuela             |         | 30,797  | 24,115  | 16,511  |
| British India         |         | 25,052  | 14,797  | 40,654  |
| hina                  |         | 11,548  | 8,189   | -       |
| apan                  |         | 6,393   | 12,990  | 7,922   |
| Philippine Islands    |         | 27,381  | 21,720  | 21,354  |
| Australia             |         | 14,990  | 15,673  | 11,895  |
| Jnion of South Africa | 17,458  | 15,512  | 6,152   | -       |
| Netherlands           |         |         | 5,328   | 8,357   |
| Jruguay               |         |         | 7,217   | 8,895   |
| rance                 | 5,909   | -       | _       | 5,029   |
| Total                 | 895,321 | 855,710 | 670,179 | 636,438 |

#### Sudan Gum Acacia Exports

BOXALL & Co. report shipments from the Sudan during April 1939 totalled 3,319 tons, compared with 2,526 tons in April 1938. Shipments during January-April 1939 totalled 10,153 tons, compared with 10,622 tons in the corresponding period of 1938. The chief destinations were as follows:—

|   |  |  | 1938  |  | 1939  |   |                                |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Destination   |  |  | Jan<br>March  | April  | Total   | Jan<br>March  | April                          | Total  |
| Great Britain U.S.A. France Germany Italy Belgium Japan Holland Syain Sweden Norway Australia New Zealand China British India Denmark Finland Poland Greece |  |  | 1,812<br>1,093<br>1,284<br>864<br>175<br>893<br>199<br>300<br>————————————————————————————————— | 686 442 314 234 168 61 85 7 120 15 15 144 18 | 2,498 1,535 1,598 1,098 1,015 229 361 404 37 485 16 47 60 96 134 93 63 93 | 1,891<br>1,440<br>475<br>1,035<br>77<br>422<br>214<br>343<br>—<br>241<br>160<br>180<br>36<br>77<br>27<br>17<br>49<br>49<br>10 | 1,239<br>881<br>143<br>320<br> | 3,130<br>2,321<br>618<br>1,355<br>77<br>242<br>464<br>250<br>49<br>120<br>63<br>77<br>29 |
| Egypt<br>Argentine<br>Brazil  |  |  | 95<br>51  | 17<br>33<br>21                               | 83<br>128<br>72   | 34<br>70<br>32  | 17<br>—<br>26                  | 51<br>70<br>58   |

| Export figures a    | re ma | de up of | the following | guant | ities:— |
|---------------------|-------|----------|---------------|-------|---------|
|                     |       | Hashab   | Bleached      | Talha | Total   |
| April, 1938         | tons  | 2,396    | 14            | 116   | 2,526   |
| April, 1939         | tons  | 3,140    | 23            | 156   | 3,319   |
| January/April, 1938 | tons  | 9,930    | 46            | 646   | 10,622  |
| January/April, 1939 | tons  | 9,373    | 62            | 718   | 10,153  |

# Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

#### Proposed Control of Patent Medicines

Sir,—The following motion has been forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society for inclusion in the discussion at the Birmingham meeting, pleading paragraph 6 of the rules of procedure, it being our opinion that the matter is of vital importance: "That it is the opinion of this Conference that, in view of the successful efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society in obtaining postponement of the repeal of the patent-medicine duty, the Society should press for the complete reservation of the sale of medicines (i.e., all preparations for the relief or cure of a human ailment) to the qualified pharmacist." Of necessity, the text of the motion has had to be concise, but members who have studied the events of the last few months will realise that, for the first time for many years, the body of the Society has shown organisation and co-operation comparable with that of large trade organisations, and it is our opinion that the spirit of interest should continue. The success of our efforts in obtaining postponement of the medicine stamp repeal has shown where the sympathy of the "powers" lies, and now is the time to strike for the pharmacist's dream, covered by that hackneyed phrase "Pharmacy for the pharmacist." I can see no reason why the Society should not be appointed the body to judge the value of the patent medicines. They are not a retail body, but interested only in the correct use and preparation of medicines, and that interest could and should apply directly and conclusively to patent medicines. Why not submit a Bill for:-

(1) The Society as assessors of the value of patent medicines. (2) The retention of the 25 per cent. duty on all medicines other than those prescribed specifically for an individual person by a qualified medical practitioner (or qualified pharmacist subject to conditions set out later).

(3) The publication of the formulas of all patent medicines

(4) The reservation of the sale of all medicines (either prescribed or patent) to the pharmacist, thus putting a trained second check on the possibility of errors, omissions and incompatibilities in formula and dosage.

(5) Patent medicines to be described as "all preparations for the relief or cure of a human ailment, either internal or external, whether advertised or not, other than those prescribed by qualified medical practitioners (and pharmacists), subject to conditions set out later.'

If it were possible to obtain dispensing of medicines reserved to the pharmacist as set out in (4), we would willingly forgo the right to prescribe (definite rules would have to be made on this, with the penalty of striking off the Register as a maximum) so that the necessity of exemption from duty (2) and (5) for qualified pharmacists would be unnecessary. These suggestions give some idea of the principles behind the motion, and, if it is accepted, and I think that it ought to be, it is essential that every pharmacist in the country should be active and be prepared to co-operate and back our claims to the hilt.—Yours faithfully,

P. Varley, Secretary, Blackpool Branch, Pharmaceutical Society.

#### Poisonous Products and the C.F. List

SIR,—With reference to the letter in the C. & D., July 8, p. 46, headed "Chemists' Friends" and signed "Unlisted C.F." in which the writer asks "Why is it that certain chemists boycott proprietary lines not on the C.F. list which, owing to the very nature of the contents, can only be sold by chemists " and also, " What is the object of forcing a manufacturer to put a line containing a Part I poison on the C.F. list if that line in fact cannot be sold by others than registered chemists?" He adds, a little further down in his letter, the following: "To my mind and in the opinion of several others including some retail chemists, this C.F. business has been carried a bit too far and the sooner the small chemist in particular realises this the better it will be for him." It is difficult to follow the reasoning of the writer of this letter. In the first place, so far as Chemists' Friends Association is concerned, chemists are not asked to boycott any line. They are advised to stock anything for which they have a demand,

whether C.F. or not, but in regard to articles not on the C.F. list to refrain from giving them any sales support, and this applies equally to the article containing a poison because so far as that particular article is concerned, if the manufacturer is relying upon chemists to sell his article, surely he can have no objection to the article being on the C.F. list, and if he has an objection it follows that he must have a reason which is not likely to be justifiable, at any rate from the chemist's point of view. There is one point which is often overlooked in regard to these articles containing small quantities of poison which are therefore only saleable presumably by chemists. It is within the power of the manufacturer at any time to alter his formula and make it an article saleable by anybody, and chemists have no guarantee that he will not do so unless his article is on the C.F. list. As regards the opinion that the C.F. business has been carried a bit too far, we can leave that to the judgment of retail chemists generally and I feel sure that at any rate they will say that it has not been carried far enough.—Yours faithfully,
G. A. Mallinson, Secretary,

London, W.C.1.

National Pharmaceutical Union.

#### Legitimate Trade of a Chemist

SIR,—The Chemists' Friends scheme has been the subject of a question in the House of Commons (C. & D., July 8, p. 35), and the President of the Board of Trade was asked whether he was aware that as a result of this scheme certain proprie-tors who had failed, possibly through lack of funds, to take their chemists' examination, were suffering through this restraint on their legitimate trade. If it should be contended that the term "legitimate trade" is the correct one to apply to the sale of medicines by unqualified traders, then what is supposed to constitute the chemists' legitimate trade? In every profession which is entered by examination there must be some who fail to obtain their qualification, whether through personal inability to attain the required standard of knowledge or through ill-health or lack of money, and although one may sympathise with the individuals who fail, it does not alter the fact that the qualification is a statutory one, and only those who have taken it are legally permitted to undertake certain duties. As conditions are at present, the unqualified traders can sell most of the advertised proprietaries, so they cannot have any real cause for complaint if the chemists try to keep a few lines as chemists' goods only.—Yours faithfully,

#### CHEMICUS (9/7). Use and Ornament

SIR,—The article in the C. & D., June 17. p. 647, on "Counter Changes that Increased Sales" appeals to me as an excellent narrative of the kind of improvement in a shop interior that I have often desired in past years but not always realised. Approaching this type of subject at the beginning, the essential question is whether the pharmacy is so laid out as to bring in the best possible returns. Does every part of it "pull its weight"? If not, what changes can be made? There is a happy medium between the ultra-conservatism of leaving the relative positions of different classes of goods invariable year after year and the restlessness of making frequent and violent changes designed to compel the attention of customers at all costs. In the case referred to, your contributor found in the first instance counter space lying fallow and dealt successfully with that; he then went on to fertilise other sections of the shop. One is reminded that the most picturesque counter or window is not necessarily the best "seller."—Yours faithfully, EXPERIENTIA DOCET (21/6).

#### The Power of Advertisement

Sir,—I have just dispensed an Insurance prescription calling for paraffin liq. 3xij., in addition to a mixture and ointment. After I handed these over, the customer asked for a proprietary brand of liquid paratfin and I remarked that she already had liquid paraffin on the prescription. She replied that she was aware of this, but the paraffin she asked for was advertised as being so much better. I suppose that dispensed will go in the usual place—down the sink.—Yours faithfully, COUNTRY CHEMIST (1/7).

## Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

W, R, S, (26/6).—Warts in cattle.—Should the trouble be bleeding warts on the teats, very little can be done until the cow is dry, when the warts can be removed. For cracks, sores or false cowpox a non-greasy preparation can be made of glycerin amyli to which some boric acid—approximately 5 per cent.—can be added. Most antiseptics are inadvisable, owing to their odour, the chance of tainting the milk, or their being poisonous. Another preparation is as follows:—

This can be combined with boric acid or benzoic acid. If a liquid preparation be permissible, glycer, acid, boric, or glycer, alum, can be used by painting on after milking. If the teats are sore, then a properly sterilised milk syphon should be used. With regard to the removal of the warts on the teats, good results have been obtained by daily dressing the warts with the following solution:—

- W. F. & S. (27/6).—Flooring composition.—The following represents a jointless flooring composition prepared with magnesium chloride, and may be suitable for your purpose. Ground calcined magnesite is mixed with hard wood sawdust in the proportion of one part of magnesite to three-and-a-half parts of sawdust by volume. This mixture is gradually moistened with a magnesium chloride solution of s.g. about 1.178, until a portion squeezed in the hand adheres well together but does not exude any moisture. The wet material is then spread evenly over the floor with a rake and carefully rammed down with a light wooden rammer. The surface is finally worked up with a steel float and the whole floor allowed two or three days to harden. If a coloured floor is required, the requisite amount of coloured earth (indian red, burnt umber, or yellow ochre are commonly used) is added to the magnesite at the commencement of the operation.
- A. G. & S. (26/6.).—Treatment of warts.—Trichloracetic acid is sometimes used in crystalline form by rubbing a crystal on the wart previously moistened with water, but it is more convenient to liquefy the crystals with the minimum amount of water and apply the liquid with a glass rod to the wart. An alternative method is to make a solution of the acid as follows, and apply to the wart:—

Trichloracetic acid . . . . 100 gm. Water . . . . . . . . 10 gm. Formaldehyde solution . . . . . . . . 100 gm.

Y. M. H. (26/6.).—Preserving minnows as bait.—The following solution is used for this purpose:—

S. S. P. (23/6.).—Household embrocation.—The following formulas will probably suit your requirements:—

|                     | I  |      |     |         |
|---------------------|----|------|-----|---------|
| Acid acetic         |    | <br> |     | 3j.     |
| Liq. ammon. (0.880) |    | <br> |     | 3j.     |
| Menthol             |    | <br> |     | gr. xxv |
| Camphor             |    | <br> |     | 3iss.   |
| Ol. terebinth       |    | <br> |     | 3j.     |
| Sapo, mollis        |    | <br> |     | 3ss.    |
| Aq                  |    | <br> |     | 5iij.   |
|                     | II |      |     |         |
| Sapo. mollis        |    | <br> |     | 3viij.  |
| Ammon. chlor.       |    | <br> | - 1 | ξij.    |
| Ol. terebinth       |    | <br> |     | 3xx.    |
| Tr. capsici duplic. |    | <br> |     | Зij.    |
| Ag                  |    | <br> |     | JLX.    |

B. L. (29/6).—MILK FOR YOUNG PIGS.—Dried whole milk, similar to that given as a children's food, should be used for the feeding of young pigs with milk powder, and not dried skimmed milk. The usual dilution is one part of whole dried milk and five parts of warm water slightly sweetened with cane sugar. At first there may be some difficulty in getting the pigs to feed, but they will soon learn to take it from a baby's

feeding bottle. The milk should be given at about 100° F. At first they will require feeding about eight times daily, and eight piglings would require a gallon a day (for the eight). This should be gradually increased until, at six weeks old, they would need about two gallons a day. At this age some sharps may be added and the piglings fed from a trough. Some boiled wheat could be given as well. The feeding bottles should be kept clean, and if the piglings have diarrhœa, a little lime water should be added to the milk. The piglings should be kept warm and given some clean straw to nestle in.

- I. D. (14/6).—Headache and neuralgia powders.—The powders would be liable to medicine stamp duty if sold in this country.
- V. R. L. (11/7).—Bloom powders for sheep.—Yellow ochre is frequently incorporated into sheep dips to give a better colour to the wool. Another substance which is used is a dyestuff metanil yellow, which has a strong affinity for wool, but it has a disadvantage in that the colour cannot be removed from the wool in the course of ordinary commercial processing, and therefore depreciates the value of the wool for manufacturing purposes.

SHEEP MARKING INK

| Dextrin i<br>Water a sufficiency |
|----------------------------------|
|----------------------------------|

Manganese dioxide . . . . 2 parts Aluminium hydroxide . . . . 8 parts

Mix and add a solution of:—

Silver nitrate . . . . . . . . . . 3 parts Distilled water . . . . . . 5 parts

Form the mass into pencils with a pointed end and mount in a wooden holder.

S. Y. D. (11/7).—Books on Soap.—We think the following will contain the information you require:—"Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II (C. & D. office), 15s. 6d.; Poucher's "Perfumes and Soaps," Vol. II, Chapman & Hall, 25s.

 $J.\ F.\ (12/7)$ .—Depilatory wax.—The following is a suitable formula:—

| Ceresin  |         | <br> |      | I OZ.   |
|----------|---------|------|------|---------|
|          |         | <br> | <br> | 2. 0.00 |
| Yellow b | peeswax | <br> |      | 2 OZ.   |
| Resin    |         | <br> | <br> | 6 oz.   |
| Alkanet  | root    |      |      | 2 dr    |

Digest on a water bath for an hour, strain and perfume. Melt the wax and pour over the part to be denuded of hair and allow to cool. The hair becomes embedded in the wax, and on raising one end and sharply pulling the strip of wax off the skin, the hair comes off with it.

#### Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

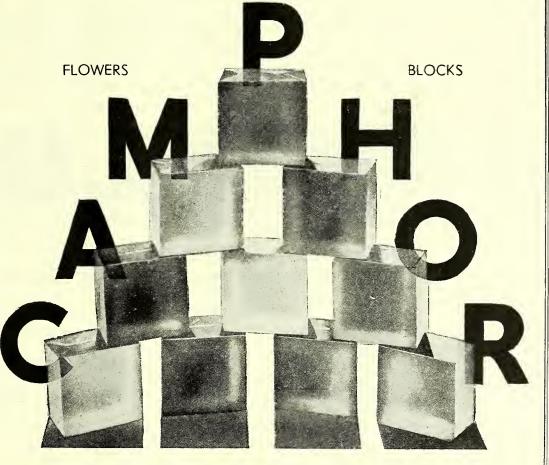
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"The Chemist and Druggist," July 13, 1889

#### **Board of Trade Returns**

The cinchona bark imports show a practically stationary volume of trade, the quantities imported having been 84,251 cwts., 76,241 cwts., and 81,091 cwts. in the first halves of 1887, 1888, and 1889, respectively. The value of the bark imported, however, has fallen from £416,188 to £302,097, and, this year, to £276,652. The value of the imports of gum arabic continues to grow, thanks to the trade in East Indian gums, which has now, to all appearances, become a firmly established one, and will probably remain in existence even when the Soudan is again reopened to trade. The value of "unenumerated" drugs, which includes all those generally offered at the drug sales, as well as medicinal herbs, flowers, etc., has receded from £456,506 to £406,264, which indicates, at the best, that our market remains stationary; but in the face of the severe Continental competition to which it is subjected that is hardly a satisfactory sign.

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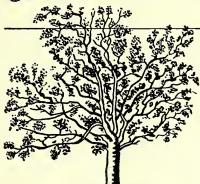
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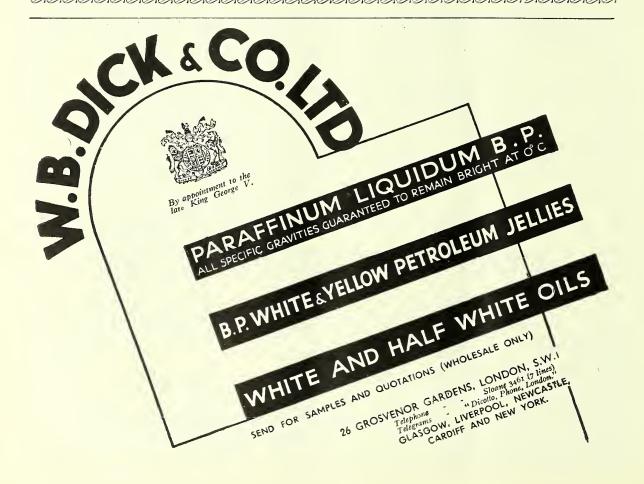
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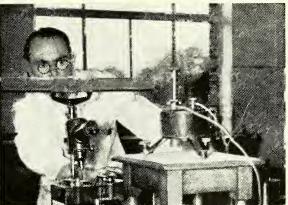
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